KRi-201



Second Convocation of the University of Delhi, (7th March, 1924.)

This photograph shows :—*First row* (seated, from left to right)—Mr. Khub Ram, Dean, Science Faculty; Mr. C. B. Young, Dean, Arts Faculty; Rev. Canon F. J. Western, Rector; Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhd. Shafi, Pro-Chancellor; H. E. Lord Reading, Chancellor; Dr. Sir H. S. Gour, Kt., Vice-Chancellor; Mr. K. C. Roy, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. G. M. D. Sufi, Registrar; Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, Chief Commissioner.

Second row—(standing, from left to right)—Mr. N. V. Thadani, Principal, Hindu College; Mr. J. A. Richey; Lala Kidar Nath, Principal, Ramjas College; Mr. Kishan Dayal; Sir Frederic Gauntlett; Mr. Piyare Lal; Mr. F. F. Monk, Principal, St. Stephen's College; Mr. K C. De; Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, Honorary Librarian.

Third row—(standing, from left to right)—Mr. Shiv Narain; Mr. S. N. Mukarji.

THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CALENDAR
1923-24
AND
1924-25

THE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CALENDAR

1923-24 ; 1924-25

(Corrected up to 1st January 1925.)

Published by Authority.



Delhi

UNIVERSITY OFFICE.

1925

LIST OF UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

1. Calendar. (*Published annually in June.*)
2. Syllabus of the Courses of Studies in the various Faculties. (*Arts, Science and Law.*)
3. " Minutes " being a record of the proceedings of the Executive and Academic Councils of the University. (*Published annually in June.*)
4. Examination papers—Being a collection of question papers set at the examinations held by the University. (*Published annually in June.*)

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THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ALMANAC
1st May, 1923 to 31st March, 1926

MAY, 1923.

1	Tu	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922.
2	W	Meeting of the Executive Council.
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Jumat-ul-Wida.
12	S	Meeting of the Academic Council.
13	S	
14	M	Meeting of the Academic Council.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
18	F	Id-ul-Fitr.
19	S	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
20	S	
21	M	
22	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
23	W	
24	Th	Empire Day. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
25	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
30	W	
31	Th	

JUNE, 1923.

1	F	
2	S	King-Emperor's Birthday.
3	S	
4	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
5	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
6	W	
7	Th	Meeting of the Executive Council.
8	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
13	W	Meeting of the Executive Council.
14	Th	
15	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Meeting of the Executive Council.
19	Tu	
20	W	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
21	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Meetings of the Academic Council and Faculty of Arts.
28	Th	
29	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
30	S	Meetings of the Executive Council and Academic Council.

JULY, 1923.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Id-ul-Azha. University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of the Executive Council.
29	S	
30	M	
31	Tu	

AUGUST, 1923.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	University of Nagpur incorporated, 1923.
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	Muharram
22	W	Muharram
23	Th	Muharram
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Solono.
27	M	
28	Tu	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	W	
30	Th	Qutab Punkha Fair.
31	F	

SEPTEMBER, 1923.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	Janam Ashtami.
4	Tu	
5	W	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

OCTOBER, 1923.

1	M	University of Patna incorporated, 1917.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Meeting of the Selection Committee. Meeting of the Executive Council.
14	**S**	
15	M	University of the Panjab incorporated, 1882.
16	Tu	
17	W	Dasehra. (17–20)
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.
23	Tu	Id-i-Milad.
24	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
25	Th	
27	F	Meeting of the Selection Committee.
26	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	Meeting of the Executive Council.
30	Tu	Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.
31	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.

NOVEMBER, 1923.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
6	Tu	
7	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
8	Th	} Diwali.
9	F	} Gordhan.
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	Meeting of the Academic Council.
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
16	F	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1889. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
22	Th	
23	F	Guru Nanak's Birthday.
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	Meeting of the Selection Committee.
27	Tu	
28	W	Urs-i-Nizam-ud-Din. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
29	Th	
30	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.

DECEMBER, 1923.

1	S	University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920. Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.
2	S	
3	M	Meetings of the Buildings Committee and the Academic Council.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Meeting of the Selection Committee.
7	F	State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, 1911.
8	S	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
9	S	
10	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
11	Tu	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
12	W	Imperial Durbar, 1911. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
13	Th	
14	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Meeting of the Executive Council.
21	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Christmas. (24–31)
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

JANUARY, 1924.

1	Tu	Proclamation Day.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	Meeting of the Executive Council.
9	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
10	Th	
11	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	Meeting of the Executive Council.
18	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
19	S	Meeting of the Academic Council.
20	S	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857. [Meeting of the Academic Council and the Faculty of Science.]
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	Meeting of the Executive Council.
29	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
30	W	
31	Th	

FEBRUARY, 1924.

1	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	Last day of application for Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts Examinations. Meeting of the Executive Council.
8	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
9	S	Basant Panchmi.
10	S	
11	M	Last day of application for Master of Arts Examination.
12	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
13	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
19	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
20	W	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
28	Th	
29	F	

MARCH, 1924.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	Tu	Sheoratri.
5	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
6	Th	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
7	F	Second Convocation of the University, 1924.
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	Meeting of the Court.
11	Tu	Meeting of the Executive Council.
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	Meeting of the Academic Council.
18	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
19	W	Meeting of the Executive Council.
20	Th	Holi.
21	F	Dulaindi.
22	S	Shab-i-Barat.
23	S	
24	M	Indian Universities' Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Tu	University of Dacca incorporated, 1920.
26	W	First Convocation of the University of Delhi, 1923.
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

APRIL, 1924.

1	Tu	Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
12	S	Baisakhi.
13	**S**	
14	M	Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Examinations begin.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	Meeting of the Executive Council. Meeting of the Court.
19	S	
18–21		Easter.
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of the Executive Council.
27	**S**	
28	M	Meeting of the Academic Council.
29	Tu	
30	W	

MAY, 1924.

1	Th	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922.
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
7	W	Id-ul-Fitr.
8	Th	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
9	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	Meeting of the Academic Council.
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	Meeting of the Executive Council.
16	F	Meetings of the Academic Council and the Executive Council.
17	S	Meetings of the Academic Council and the Executive Council.
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	Empire Day.
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

JUNE, 1924.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	King's Birthday.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	Bank Holiday.

JULY, 1924.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	Id-ul-Azha.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
18	F	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
23	W	
24	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
25	F	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
26	S	Meeting of the Executive Council.
27	S	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

AUGUST, 1924.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	University of Nagpur incorporated, 1923. Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
5	Tu	Meeting of the Executive Council.
6	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	Muharram.
11	M	Muharram.
12	Tu	Muharram.
13	W	
14	Th	Solono.
15	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
16	S	Meeting of the Executive Council.
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
22	F	
23	S	Janam Ashtami.
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
28	Th	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of the Executive Council. Meeting of the Court.
31	**S**	Meeting of the Executive Council.

SEPTEMBER, 1924.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	Tu	

OCTOBER, 1924.

1	W	University of Patna incorporated, 1917.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Dasehra.
5	**S**	Dasehra.
6	M	Dasehra.
7	Tu	Dasehra.
8	W	Bharat Milap.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	University of the Panjab incorporated, 1882.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	**S**	
27	M	
28	Tu	Diwali.
29	W	Gordhan.
30	Th	
31	F	

NOVEMBER, 1924.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	Guru Nank's Birthday
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1889.
17	M	Urs-i-Nizamud Din.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

DECEMBER, 1924.

1	M	University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920. Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, 1911.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
12	F	Imperial Darbar.
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	Christmas.
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

JANUARY, 1925.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

FEBRUARY, 1925.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	

MARCH, 1925.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	Indian Universities' Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	W	University of Dacca incorporated, 1920.
26	Th	First Convocation of the University of Delhi.
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	Tu	

FEBRUARY, 1925.

1	S
2	M
3	Tu
4	W
5	Th
6	F
7	S
8	S
9	M
10	Tu
11	W
12	Th
13	F
14	S
15	S
16	M
17	Tu
18	W
19	Th
20	F
21	S
22	S
23	M
24	Tu
25	W
26	Th
27	F
28	S

MARCH, 1925.

1	S	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	Indian Universities' Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	W	University of Dacca incorporated, 1920.
26	Th	First Convocation of the University of Delhi.
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	Tu	

APRIL, 1925.

1	W	Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

MAY, 1925.

1	F	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922.
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24		Empire Day.
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	**S**	

JUNE, 1925.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	King's Birthday.
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	Tu	Bank Holiday.

JULY, 1925.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

AUGUST, 1925.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	Tu	University of Nagpur incorporated, 1923.
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER, 1925.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	**S**	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	

OCTOBER, 1925.

1	Th	University of Patna incorporated, 1917.
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	University of the Panjab incorporated, 1882.
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

NOVEMBER, 1925.

1	**S**	
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	
16	M	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1889.
17	Tu.	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	
30	M	

DECEMBER, 1925.

1	Tu	University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920. Aligarh Muslim University incorporated.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	**S**	
7	M	State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, 1911.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
12	S	Imperial Darbar, 1911.
13	**S**	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	**S**	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	**S**	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

JANUARY, 1926.

1	F	Proclamation Day.
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	**S**	

FEBRUARY, 1926.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	

MARCH, 1926.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

List of Holidays for the Year 1924

Description of Holidays.	Name of Holidays.	Dates.	Day or Days of the week.	No. of days.
General ...	Proclamation Day.	1st Jan.	Tuesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Basant Panchmi	9th Feb.	Saturday ...	1
Hindu ...	Sheoratri ...	4th Mar.	Tuesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Holi ...	20th Mar.	Thursday ...	1
Hindu ...	Dulaindi ...	21st Mar.	Friday ...	1
Hindu ...	Budho Mata ...	2nd April	Wednesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Ram Naumi ...	......	......	1
Muhammadan ...	*Shab-i-Barat ...	22nd Mar.	Saturday ...	1
Christian ...	Easter ...	18th to 21st Apl.	Fri. to Mon. ...	3
Hindu ...	Baisakhi ...	12th April	Saturday ...	1
Muhammadan ...	*Id-ul-Fitr ...	6th or 7th May	Tues. or Wed.	1
General ...	Empire Day ...	24th May	Saturday ...	1
General ...	King's Birthday	3rd June	Tuesday ...	1
General ...	Bank Holiday ...	30th June	Monday ...	1
Muhammadan ...	*Id-ul-Azha ...	13th or 14th July	Sun. or Mon. ...	1
Muhammadan ...	Moharram ...	10th to 12th Aug.	Sun. to Tues. ...	2
Hindu ...	Solono ...	14th Aug.	Thursday ...	1
Hindu ...	Janam Ashtami	22nd Aug.	Friday ...	1
Hindu ...	Dasehra ...	4th to 7th Oct.	Sat. to Tues. ...	3
Hindu ...	Bharat milap ...	8th Oct.	Thursday ...	1
Muhammadan ...	*Id-i-Milad ...	......	......	1
Hindu ...	Diwali ...	28th Oct.	Tuesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Gordhan ...	29th Oct.	Thursday ...	1
Muhammadan ...	*Urs-i-Nizam-ud-Din.	17th Nov.	Monday ...	1
Sikh ...	Guru Nanak's Birthday.	11th Nov.	Tuesday ...	1
Christian ...	Christmas ...	24th to 31st Dec.	Wed. to Wed. ...	8
General ...	All Sundays ...	... ...	... ...	52
General ...	Qutab Punkha Fair.	In Aug. or Sept.	......	1

NOTE.—In addition to the holidays specified above, all last Saturdays will be observed as holidays in the University Office.

* Subject to the appearance of the moon.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar,
University of Delhi.

List of Holidays for the Year 1925

Description of Holidays.	Name of Holidays.	Dates.	Day or Days of the week.	No. of days.
General ...	Proclamation Day	1st Jan.	Tuesday ...	1
Local ...	Military Review	21st Jan.	Wednesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Basant Panchmi	29th Jan.	Thursday ...	1
Hindu ...	Sheoratri ...	21st Feb.	Saturday ...	1
Hindu ...	Holi ...	9th Mar.	Monday ...	1
Hindu ...	Dulandhi ...	10th Mar.	Tuesday ...	1
*Muhammadan ...	Shab-i-Barat ...	11th Mar.	Wednesday ...	1
Christian ...	Easter Vacations	10th to 13th Apl.	Fri. to Mon. ...	4
*Muhammadan ...	Id-ul-Fitr ...	25th Apl.	Saturday ...	1
General ...	Bank Holiday ...	30th June	Tuesday ...	1
*Muhammadan ...	Id-ul-Zuha ...	2nd or 3rd July	Thurs. or Fri. ...	1
*Muhammadan ...	Muharram ...	30th July to 1st Aug.	Thurs. to Sat. ...	3
Hindu ...	Solono ...	4th Aug.	Tuesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Janam Ashtmi ...	11th Aug.	Tuesday ...	1
Hindu ...	Dasehra ...	24th to 26th Sept.	Thurs. to Sat. ...	3
*Muhammadan ...	Id-i-Milad ...	1st Oct.	Thursday ...	1
Hindu ...	Dewali ...	17th Oct.	Saturday ...	1
Sikh ...	Guru Nanak's Birthday.	31st Oct.	Saturday ...	1
Sikh ...	Guru Gobind Singh's Birthday.	22nd Dec.	Tuesday ...	1
Christian ...	Christmas Vacation.	24th to 31st Dec.	Thurs. to Thurs.	8
General ...	King-Emperor's Birthday.	......	......	1

NOTE.—In addition to the Holidays specified above, all last Saturdays will be observed as holidays.

* Subject to the appearance of the moon.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar,
University of Delhi.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY YEAR.

Spring Term January 2nd to March 19th; *Spring Vacation* March 20th to April 3rd; *Summer Term* April 4th to May 24th; *Summer Vacation* May 25th to July 15th; *Rains Term* July 16th to August 31st, *Rains Vacation* September 1st to October 10th, *Winter Term* October 11th to December 22nd; *Christmas Vacation* December 23rd to January 1st.

THE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

History of its Establishment.

THE University of Delhi ultimately owes its existence to the Report submitted by a Committee of educational experts presided over by Dr. Sadler, now Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, appointed to report on the utility of, and to suggest improvements in the constitution of, the University of Calcutta. Though this Committee was nominally appointed only with reference to the needs and requirements of the Calcutta University, it was felt that its Report would have a far-reaching effect, in that its recommendations might be adopted by the other Universities of India which were all cast in the same mould as the Calcutta University. The Committee recommended that the Calcutta University, and the other Universities of India instituted on the model of the London University as purely federal and examining bodies, should be reorganized, and that the Universities in India should, in future, be of a unitary teaching and residential type.

Following this recommendation the Universities of Allahabad and the Panjab commenced to consider re-shaping their constitution, and as the Delhi Colleges were then affiliated to the University of the Panjab while some of their students went to Allahabad to prosecute their studies in post-graduate courses, the Government of India felt the necessity of providing an independent University for the students of its Capital City. The Delhi University Act (Act No. VIII of 1922) was the result.

It was brought into force from the 1st May, 1922, by a Notification published in the *Gazette of India,* dated 11th March, 1922. The Governor-General of India was the statutory Chancellor. He was given the powers to make preliminary appointments in order to bring the University into existence, and with that object in view, he appointed Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Nagpur, Member, Legis-

*[*Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

lative Assembly, as the First Vice-Chancellor of the newly constituted University and issued the following Notification appointing a Provisional Executive Council :—

No. 512.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

(EDUCATION.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1922.

Whereas it is necessary, in order to establish the University, that an authority be constituted to perform the functions of the Executive Council and the Committees of Selection as prescribed by the Delhi University Act, 1922, and the Statutes thereunder (hereinafter referred to as the Act and Statutes) until the Executive Council and the Committees of Selection can be formed in the manner thereunder prescribed, the Governor-General in Council, having ascertained and considered the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor thereon, is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 47 of the Act, to make the following order :—

1. The powers vested in, and duties imposed upon, the Executive Council and Committees of Selection under the Act and Statutes shall, until the said Executive Council and Committees of Selection shall have been duly formed under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Statutes, or until the Governor-General in Council shall otherwise direct, be exercised and performed by a Provisional Executive Council constituted in the manner set forth in the Schedule appended hereto ; all references to the Executive Council and to the Committees of Selection, wherever occurring in the Act or Statutes, shall be deemed to apply to the Provisional Executive Council so long as it exercises the powers of the Executive Council and of the Committees of Selection ; and all acts done by the said Provisional Executive Council under and in accordance with this order shall, for the purposes of the Act and Statutes, be deemed to have been done, respectively, by the Executive Council or Committees of Selection, as the case may be, eventually formed or appointed thereunder :

Provided that any appointment or recognition of a teacher of the University shall not be made by the Provisional Executive Council, in exercise of its powers as a Committee of Selection, for a period exceeding two years.

2. For the purposes of the first election of members of the Court or Executive Council held under the Act and Statutes,

the following modifications shall be deemed to have been made therein :—

(*a*) In Section 18, sub-section (1) under the heading " Class III," in item (*xi*), the expression " Graduates of the University " includes all registered graduates and, in item (*xiii*), the words " on the recommendation of the Court " are omitted.

(*b*) In Statute 3 (1), under the heading " Class II," in item (*iv*), the expression " Graduates of the University " includes all registered graduates and the words " at its annual meeting " are omitted.

3. Pending the appointment of the Academic Council the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 7 and of the proviso to clause (*h*) of Section 22 of the Act shall be deemed to be in abeyance.

4. (1) The Provisional Executive Council in making such Provisional ordinances as may be required for the proper exercise of its functions under this order shall not be subject to any of the restrictions contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 31 of the Act, and shall not be subject to that part of sub-section (3) of the said Section which requires that ordinances shall be submitted to the Court for consideration.

(2) The Governor-General in Council shall, notwithstanding that the Court is not yet in existence, have the powers conferred on him by sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Act.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*Constitution of the Provisional Executive Council.*)

1. The Vice-Chancellor.
2. The Chief Commissioner.
3. H. T. Keeling, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Engineer, Delhi.
4. L. T. Watkins, Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.
5. *S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
6. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
7. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

* [On Mr. S. K. Rudra's taking leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. F. F. Monk, M.A., Acting Principal, St. Stephen's College, was appointed Member of the Provisional Executive Council.—*Registrar.*]

8. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
9. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Hindu College, Delhi.
10. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.
11. Dr. G. J. Campbell, M.D., W.M.S., Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
12. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Banker, Delhi.
13. Rev. F. J. Western, M.A., Head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi.
14. V. F. Gray, Esq., Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.
15. Khan Bahadur Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
16. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Delhi.
17. Rai Bahadur Lala Amba Parshad, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
18. K. C. Roy, Esq., Associated Press of India.
19. The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E., of Allahabad.
20. Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A.
21. Chaudhuri Shahab-ud-Din, Esq., M.L.A.

To these may be added five additional members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor after consultation with the Provisional Executive Council and with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

This Provisional Executive Council met frequently in the months of May and June and completed the temporary organization of the University. The Vice-Chancellor prepared a draft of the new Delhi University Code which was laid before the Provisional Executive Council, and in parts passed after amendment by that body. The rest of it was considered to be of no immediate urgency and left to be dealt with by the permanent bodies concerned.

By Resolution No. 87, dated the 7th June, 1922, of the Provisional Executive Council, the Academic Council was brought into existence.

By Resolution No. 8, dated the 31st May, 1922, of the Provisional Executive Council, the Finance Committee was also created.

The Government of India had provided, in its Budget, a grant of Rs. 75,000 for the current expenses of the University, but this grant was subsequently reduced to Rs. 50,000, and, later on, to Rs. 40,000.

The University has no building of its own and its Office is located in a house hired for the purpose.

Mr. G. M. D. Sufi, M.A., who is a member of the Provincial Educational Service of the Central Provinces and Berar, was appointed Registrar and assumed charge with effect from the 13th June, 1922; Rev. F. J. Western, M.A., Head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was appointed Rector by His Excellency the Chancellor; Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E., of the Associated Press of India, was appointed Treasurer by the Chancellor on the recommendations of the Executive Council; Mr. N. V. Thadani, M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi, was appointed Proctor; K. B. Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, was appointed Librarian; Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., and Mr. Khub Ram, M.A., M.Sc., of St. Stephen's College, were elected Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Science respectively.

In the September Session of 1922, the Legislative Assembly pressed the Government to appoint a Retrenchment Committee to overhaul its finances in order to bring the expenditure of the Central Government within the limits of its revenue. This Committee started work in the ensuing cold weather, and amongst its other proposals, recommended the re-consideration of the scheme of the University of Delhi. The Vice-Chancellor and the other officials of the University thereupon issued the two following memoranda on the subject of the University, which incidentally indicate the development made within the short period of its existence :—

MEMORANDUM ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

No. I

On the subject of the Delhi University, the Inchcape Committee write as follows :—" We understand there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India and consider that the present financial conditions do not justify the formation of a new University " [page 196, paragraph 15]. In their final conclusion they recommend that the scheme for the Delhi University be re-considered [page 200, clause (4)].

2. There is a complete misapprehension on the part of the Committee regarding the University of Delhi. In both these places

it is taken for granted that the new University of Delhi has still to be formed. It appears to have been overlooked that the University has already been formed and is functioning now, as will be apparent from the next paragraph.

3. The Delhi University Act was passed on the 5th March, 1922, as Act No. VIII of 1922. It was brought into force on the 1st May of that year. A Provisional Executive Council was constituted and an Honorary Vice-Chancellor appointed to organize the new University. In view of the constitution of the new University so laid down, the necessary Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules were framed and submitted to the Government of India for necessary sanction, approval and information in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and otherwise as a matter of ordinary discretion.

4. The three Arts Colleges with 750 under-graduates were disaffiliated from the University of the Panjab, and they became the constituent Colleges of the University. A course of instruction was laid down and additional Statutes framed and sanctioned by the Government of India, on the 28th September, 1922, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th September, 1922. The Legislative Assembly had sanctioned Rs. 75,000 as the University grant for the year 1922-23, but this grant was subsequently cut down by the Government of India to Rs. 50,000 and judging from the revised estimates to hand this figure has been further reduced to Rs. 40,000.

5. By the 2nd of February of this year 303 graduates registered themselves as graduates of the new University of Delhi. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State were elected Members of the Court, and 25 Members were elected by the Registered Graduates as Members of the Court on the 10th February, 1923.

6. The permanent Court held its first meeting for the transaction of ordinary business of the University, on the 28th February, 1923, over which the Honourable the Law Member as Pro-Chancellor of the University presided. The Proceedings of the Court will show what business was then transacted.

7. The University of Delhi has realised a sum of Rs. 7,742 as fees for the registration of graduates. It has already been the recipient of three endowments of the value of Rs. 17,600 and more endowments are in course of negotiation.

8. It will thus be seen that the University of Delhi has almost completed its permanent organization with brilliant success, as will be apparent from the fact that the neighbouring University of Lucknow started by the United Provinces Act, No. V of 1920, that is, two years previously, has, judging from its Calendar just received, only 31 registered graduates upon its rolls, though the University of Lucknow is entitled to register graduates of the 12 Districts on payment

of Rs. 5, as compared with the University of Delhi where the registration is open only to graduates residing or carrying on business in the town of Delhi, and the registration fee is Rs. 10.

9. A reference to the Register of Graduates will show that all leading graduates of all communities have flocked to the new institution, and the fact that the first meeting of the Court was attended by 63 Members out of the present total of 75 shows the great interest taken in the institution.

10. This new University has been completed under the ægis of an Honorary Vice-Chancellor, whereas the University of Lucknow has a paid Vice-Chancellor who draws an annual salary of Rs. 36,000 exclusive of his Provident Fund, a highly paid Registrar, and has, moreover, a very expensive staff to assist him costing about Rs. 30,000 per annum. It is not merely an accident that the University of Delhi has begun to function within so short a time of its inception and has been organized with a nominal cost to the State.

11. The Retrenchment Committee seem to assume that the University of Delhi can be scrapped by the Executive Government, but it is apprehended that the University which came into existence by an Imperial Act can only be abolished or suspended by a Repealing Act of the Indian Legislature.

12. But apart from this fact, the suspension of the University or any further retrenchment in the grant allotted to it will cause a serious set-back to higher education started under its auspices.

13. Every Provincial Capital in India has a University of its own. Nagpur is at present the only exception, but the Local Council is pledged to a University, and an Act is at the present moment approaching its final reading and enactment in the Local Legislature.

14. It is a well known fact that the Capitals of all countries are embellished with a University which serves as the intellectual centre for the diffusion of learning. The University of Delhi is conceived with the object of providing such an institution at the Imperial Capital of India.

15. The Retrenchment Committee seem to be unaware of the fact that the Sadler Committee recommended the institution of Universities of the unitary type throughout the country, and as the Government of India accepting their recommendation have sanctioned the remodelling of old Universities and the starting of new ones upon the model there indicated, and as such the Universities of Allahabad and Madras have already been remodelled and converted into unitary Universities, the Panjab University is similarly pledged to the same course, and it is only a matter of time when its scheme for re-organization will be given effect to. Under this scheme it would be

impossible for the Panjab University to examine the students from the Delhi Colleges, and as the doors of the Allahabad University are already closed, and as the Aligarh University is a sectarian unitary University, Delhi Colleges will be left stranded if they have no University of their own. The reason of the Retrenchment Committee that there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India is, therefore, not justifiable. Students from Delhi cannot afford to go to Lahore or Allahabad to complete their studies. They have been studying hitherto in the three local Colleges, and if Delhi is to have no University, no other means exist for these Colleges to become recognized, and to attach them to other Universities.

16. Apart from this fact, the University has already made commitments regarding the registration of graduates and the constitution of its Academic Council and Court, which cannot be scrapped without loss of dignity. It is also a matter of honour for the Legislative Assembly that it should not allow this literary child to die on the *ex-parte* recommendation of the Committee who did not extend the courtesy of hearing any authority of the University on the subject of its retention.

17. In this connection it is to be pointed out that since the establishment of the University, the three Colleges which have become the integral parts thereof have increased their staff and indented for apparatus to strengthen their physical and chemical laboratories, and incurred expenditure which cannot now be reduced. The Colleges being a part of the University, the two are inter-dependent and any reduction in the grant of one will prejudicially affect the other. The cause of education will thus suffer as a whole and an arbitrary cut made in the College grants and a reduction proposed in the University grant is not feasible this year as the University is being run on unprecedentedly economical lines, being by far and away the cheapest University in India, and the Colleges are private institutions, the expenditure of which is already at a minimum, commensurate with efficiency, and cannot be further retrenched without impairing their utility. The Inchcape Committee have recommended reduction upon statistics for the number of students in the three Colleges which are two years old. The present strength of the Colleges is 750 and not 581 on the basis of which the proposals for reduction of their grants were based.

18. The composition of the Inchcape Committee will show that, with the exception of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, there was not a single University-man upon it. The commercial magnates who formed the Committee, with due deference to their position, were not the best judges of the necessity and utility of University education.

19. If they had consulted the University authorities, these facts would have been brought to their notice, and the mistake into which

they have fallen would have been avoided. It has, therefore, become necessary to rally the support of Government and of Members of the Legislature in the cause of higher learning and the institution of which they are the proud parents. It is hoped that they will not allow it to be stabbed so soon after its birth and healthy and promising commencement.

(Sd.) H. S. GOUR,
Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.

(Sd.) F. J. WESTERN,
Rector, University of Delhi.

(Sd.) F. F. MONK,
Principal, St. Stephen's College.

(Sd.) N. V. THADANI,
Principal, Hindu College.

(Sd.) KIDAR NATH,
Principal, Ramjas College.

Delhi, 5th March, 1923.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

No. II.

1. The University of Delhi was started by an Act of the Indian Legislature which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March, 1922.

2. A Notification published in the *Gazette of India* brought it into force on the 1st May of that year. By June the entire constitution of the University was drafted, and in parts approved by the Provisional Executive Council constituted by the Governor-General for carrying on the business of the University.

3. The Assembly had voted a grant of Rs. 75,000 for the current financial year, but owing to a cut made under the Delhi grant, this grant for the University was cut down to Rs. 50,000, and it is now shown in the Revised Estimates at only Rs. 40,000.

4. The University has registered no less than 303 graduates belonging to the following classes :—

Hindus	...	...	230
Muhammadans	...	...	47
Europeans	...	...	9
Christians	...	...	7
Sikhs	...	...	9
Parsi	...	...	1

5. How far the University has rallied to its support almost all the leading graduates resident, or having their place of business in Delhi, will be apparent from the fact that the Universities of Rangoon and Lucknow started on the 24th October, 1920, and 1st November, 1921, respectively, have only 17 and 31 graduates upon their rolls, while the Dacca University* has not announced any names of registered graduates, though it was started on the 23rd March, 1920. All these Universities were organized by paid Vice-Chancellors and their cost incurred during 1921-22 is stated below :—

Dacca	...	...	Rs.	5,56,000
Rangoon	...	...	,,	2,01,308
Lucknow	...	...	,,	12,82,850

6. At least two of the above-mentioned Universities have a highly paid Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and other Staff and the nominal cost at which the University of Delhi has completed its organization in the short time needs no further comment.

7. The Government's proposal for grant to the University for the next year is Rs. 65,000, subject to the vote of the Assembly. In this year of straitened finance, the University does not ask for more, but what it does ask for is that the Assembly should definitely decide that this grant is not further reduced by any action it may take in connection with the grant to Delhi under which the University is shown.

8. It is understood that the Government desire a definite opinion of the Legislative Assembly with reference to the following recommendation of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee regarding its future :—

> "The grant of Rs. 50,000 for Delhi University is intended to provide a nucleus for a new University which, it is estimated, will ultimately involve an initial expenditure of Rs. 34,00,000 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rupees 2 to 4 lakhs. We understand that there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India and consider that the present financial conditions do not justify the formation of a new University. We recommend that the scheme be re-considered."

As to this, the previous Memorandum on the subject has already pointed out that this passage must have been penned by the Authors of the Retrenchment Committee under some misapprehension. The University was not to form but has been formed and exists. The initial cost of 34 lakhs need not be incurred now in the near future, unless the funds of the Government of India permit of it. The

* According to the statement of the Registrar, Dacca University, the names of the graduates will be announced in the University Calendar, when published.

recurring expenditure of Rupees 2 to 4 lakhs stands on the same footing.

9. The Committee's view that there is no lack of facilities in Northern India overlooks the fact that the Sadler Committee have definitely condemned the multiplication of Federal Universities and that in consequence the Universities of India are being gradually converted into Universities of the unitary type. This means that the Panjab University which is re-organizing itself will not be able to examine Delhi students, and the Allahabad University has already become a University of the unitary type, and has therefore become disqualified to examine the students from mofussil Colleges.

10. The University of Delhi was started in pursuance of the recommendation of the Sadler Committee and in view of the conversion of the Panjab and the Allahabad Universities to unitary types.

11. It is not understood what the Members of the Committee mean when they write that there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India, unless they mean the Delhi students should either go to Lahore or Allahabad to receive their University education.

12. There are 750 students in the three Arts Colleges in Delhi, and this number is likely to be increased next year. Delhi is the Capital of the Government in India, and has always aided Colleges of its own. The lack of facilities for University education would, therefore, be obvious if the University of Delhi is retrenched.

13. Since its incorporation the University of Delhi has already been a rallying point for University education. It has started a series of lectures, and during the last few months the following distinguished lecturers have responded to its call :—

(1) Prof. J. S. Mackenzie, Litt.D., LL.D., University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

(2) Mrs. Mackenzie, Professor of Education, University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.

(3) A. E. Brown, Esq., M.A., on Special Duty in the Legislative Department, Government of India.

(4) Prof. L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, M.A., B.Litt., Director, Central Bureau of Information, Home Dept., Government of India.

(5) T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, Esq., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Retired Judge, Madras High Court.

(6) H. Calvert, Esq., B.Sc., I.C.S., Registrar, Punjab Co-operative Societies.

(7) Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.

(8) A. G. Clow, Esq., I.C.S., Controller, Labour Bureau, Department of Industries, Government of India.

14. It is needless to point out that all Provincial Capitals of India has Universities of their own, and the Central Provinces have, in spite of a heavy deficit Budget, just placed on the Statute Book the Nagpur University Act for the creation of a new University.

15. This course became imperative in view of the reconstitution of the Allahabad University.

16. The Panjab University has already disaffiliated the three Delhi Colleges. The University Act was passed by the Central Legislature and the University can only be scrapped by another Repealing Act.

17. The inauguration of the University of Delhi has given a great stimulus to higher education, and at the present moment several schemes are on foot for the starting of Colleges, one of which is likely to attain early fruition.

18. From the statistics given above, it will be seen that the University of Delhi is by far the cheapest University in India, and the Legislative Assembly who are its proud parents have reason to be gratified with the success it has already achieved and the ready response it has received from the public of Delhi.

19. Extremely keen and active interest is being taken in its success; 300 graduates voted for the election of 25 representatives to the Court for which there were no less than 43 candidates. Its two meetings of the Court were largely attended, and the Members are only looking forward with fervent hope that the Legislative Assembly which has made itself so conspicuous by its championship of higher education will stand by its own offspring.

H. S. GOUR,
Vice-Chancellor.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar.

Delhi, 17th March, 1923.

At a meeting held on the 19th March, 1923, the Legislative Assembly unanimously approved of the continuance of the University which it undertook to maintain and finance out of the Central Revenues. The future of the University was thus assured.

The University had previously been the recipient of congratulations from Universities all over the world, and, amongst others, from the following :—

1. The University of London.
2. The University of Cambridge.
3. The University of Manchester.
4. The University of Bristol.
5. The University of Sheffield.
6. The University of Birmingham.

7. The University of Durham.
8. The University of New Zealand.
9. The University of Sydney.
10. The University of Melbourne.
11. The University of British Columbia.
12. The University of King's College, Windsor (Nova Scotia).
13. The University of McGill (Canada).
14. The University of Manitoba.
15. The University of Paris.
16. The University of Tokyo (Japan).

The constitution of the University is defined by the Act and the Statutes, supplemented by the Ordinances, Regulations and Rules.

The Vice-Chancellor is the Executive Head of the University. The government of the University vests in the Executive Council. The Court of the University consists of a hundred members.

The University has been the recipient of the following endowments which it administers subject to rules framed for the purpose :—

(1) Puran Chand Khatri Scholarships Endowment.
(2) Basheshar Nath Goela Endowment.
(3) Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Saheb Memorial Gold Medal Endowment.

The University has, at present, three Faculties, *viz.*, the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law. The Faculties of Medicine and Commerce are in contemplation.

In addition to the three constituent Colleges, *viz.*, St. Stephen's, Hindu and Ramjas, the University has recently recognised the following institutions as Intermediate Colleges of the University :—

(1) Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College.
(2) Ramjas Intermediate College.
(3) Indraprastha Girls' Intermediate College.

The University confers the following degrees :—

B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and LL.B.

H. S. GOUR,
Vice-Chancellor.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar.

THE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

List of Officers and Authorities.

(Corrected up to the end of November, 1924.)

OFFICERS.

Chancellor:

[*Ex-officio.*]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, THE EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.B.O., G.C.V.O., LL.D.,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Pro-Chancellor:

[*Appointed on 10th August, 1922, for three years.*]

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President and Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Vice-Chancellor:

[*Re-appointed for two years with effect from 1st May, 1924, under Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands Notification No. 902, dated the 7th May, 1924.*]

DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Nagpur.

*[*Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Rector:

[*Appointed on 1st October, 1924, for two years.*]

N. V. THADANI, ESQ., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

Treasurer:

[*Re-appointed on 24th March, 1924, for two years.*]

K. C. ROY, ESQ., C.I.E., Associated Press of India, Delhi.

Registrar:

[*Assumed charge on 13th June, 1922.*]

G. M. D. SUFI, ESQ., M.A.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts:

[*Elected on 22nd July, 1924.*]

C. B. YOUNG, ESQ., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Science:

[*Elected on 15th February, 1923.*]

KHUB RAM, ESQ., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Law:

[*Elected on 17th May, 1924.*]

DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.

[* *Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Proctor:

[*Re-appointed on 23rd March, 1924, for one year.*]

N. V. THADANI, ESQ., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

Librarian:

[*Appointed on 18th June, 1923.*]

KHAN BAHADUR PIRZADA MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

CLASS I.—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Chancellor:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, THE EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.B.O., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *Ex-officio* President.

Pro-Chancellor:

[*Appointed on 10th August, 1922, for three years.*]

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President and Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Vice-Chancellor:

[*Re-appointed on 1st May, 1924, for two years.*]

DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Nagpur.

[* *Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Rector:

[*Appointed on 1st October, 1924, for two years.*]

N. V. THADANI, ESQ., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

Treasurer:

[Re-appointed on 24th March, 1924, for two years.]

K. C. ROY, ESQ., C.I.E., Associated Press of India, Delhi.

Registrar:

[Assumed charge on 13th June, 1922.]

G. M. D. SUFI, ESQ., M.A.,
Ex-officio Secretary.

Principals:

1. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

Professors:

[Re-appointed on 13th October, 1924, for two years.]

L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E.,
Director of Public Information, Home Department,
Government of India, formerly Professor of
History, University of Allahabad,
Honorary Professor of Civics
and Politics.

[Appointed on 17th May, 1924.]

DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.,
M.L.A., Barrister-at-law, Honorary Professor of Law.

*[*Knighted on 1st January, 1925.]*

Readers:

1. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Arabic, Persian and Urdu).
2. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B.—(Law).
3. Ajit Parasada, Esq., M.A., LL.B.—(Law).
4. A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B.—(Law).
5. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc.—(Chemistry).
6. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.——(Mathematics).
7. N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.—(Philosophy).
8. H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A.—(Economics).
9. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.—(Indian Economics).
10. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.—(Sanskrit).
11. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc.—(Physics).

12. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Sanskrit).
13. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephens's College, Delhi.—(Mathematics).
14. Raj Jai Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B.—(Law).
15. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Philosophy).
16. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.—(History).
17. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(English).
18. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(English).

OTHER EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. R. Abbott, C.I.E., I.C.S.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir R. C. MacWatt, Kt., C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S., Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB.

Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., I.E.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA.

J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

V. F. Gray, Esq., M.L.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

J. N. G. Johnson, Esq., I.C.S.

CHAIRMAN OF THE DELHI DISTRICT BOARD.

J. N. G. Johnson, Esq., I.C.S.

SENIOR OFFICER SERVING IN THE P. W. D. UNDER THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF DELHI.

Sir Hugh Keeling, Kt., C.S.I.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, DELHI.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Franklin, O.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab), M.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S.

PRINCIPALS OF THE INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES IN DELHI.

1. Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, Esq., B.A., Principal, Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College.
2. Prabhu Dayal, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas Intermediate College.
3. Miss L. Gmeiner, Principal, Indraprastha Girls' Intermediate College.

WARDENS OF HALLS.

(Nil.)

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

(Nil.)

CLASS III.—OTHER MEMBERS.

Twenty-five Graduates of the University elected by the Registered Graduates from among their own body—

[*Elected on 10th February, 1923.*]

1. H. C. Bali, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
2. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Rai Amrit Lal Bannerjee Bahadur, B.A., Superintendent, Legislative Department, Government of India, Delhi.
4. Basheshar Nath Goela, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
5. Bhawani Prasad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
6. Bishan Sahai, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
7. S. N. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
8. Chatar Behari Narayan, Esq., B.A., Retired P. C. S., Dariba Khurd, Delhi.
9. Raja Dhan Raj Singh, Esq., B.A., B.T., St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
10. Din Muhammad, Esq., B.A., Superintendent, Revision Section, Army Department, Government of India, Delhi.
11. Gopalji, Esq., M.Sc., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
12. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
13. Ishwar Das, Esq., M.A., B.T., Head Master, D.A.-V. High School, Delhi.
14. Jwala Pershad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
15. Kishan Dayal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
16. Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, Esq., B.A., Principal, Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.
17. Sheikh Muhammad Hasan, Esq., B.A., Sub-Judge, Mianwali,

18. Raj Jai Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
19. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
20. Ram Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
21. Ratan Lal, Esq., M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Delhi.
22. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
23. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
24. Sumat Pershad Jain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
25. Teja Singh Malik, Esq., B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Raisina, Delhi.

Ten persons elected from among their own body by the Teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University—

[*Elected on 6th February, 1923.*]

1. Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. B. D. Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L., Hindu College, Delhi.
5. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
6. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
7. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Hindu College, Delhi.
8. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
9. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
10. *Vacant.*

Eight persons elected by Associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court—

[*Elected on 20th March, 1923.*]

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

1. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Junior Vice-President, Delhi Municipality.
2. Shri Ram, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEES OF JAMA MASJID AND FATEHPURI MOSQUE, DELHI.

Syed Mir Faiz-ul-Hasan, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AYURVEDIC YUNANI TIBBIA COLLEGE, DELHI.

Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman, Esq., L.M.S., Principal, Ayurvedic Yunani Tibbia College, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, DELHI.

Mrs. A. Taffs, B.Sc., Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KHALSA DIWAN, DELHI.

Capt. Mool Singh Bazaz, M.B.B.S., Egerton Road, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SHRI INDRAPRASTHA SANATAN DHARAM MANDAL, DELHI PROVINCE.

Sri Ram, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.

Two Members elected by the elected Members of the Council of State from among their own numbers—

[*Elected on 24th September, 1924.*]

1. The Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad.

[*Elected on 21st September, 1922.*]

2. The Hon'ble Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari Suriratna, Vidyaratnakar, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., 20, Suri Lane, Calcutta.

Four Members elected by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers—

[*Elected on 18th September, 1924.*]

1. Diwan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., Lahore.
2. Pandit Nilakantha Das, M.L.A., Satyabadi Vihar, P. O. Sakhigopal, District Puri (Orissa).
3. Amar Nath Dutt, Esq., M.L.A., Vakil, High Court, Burdwan, P.O., Burdwan.
4. Nawab Ismail Khan, M.L.A., " Mustufa Castle," Meerut.

Fifteen persons appointed by the Chancellor—

[*Appointed on 20th March, 1923.*]

1. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Delhi.
2. Abul Hasan Khan, Esq., Rais, Delhi.
3. Sheikh Muhammad Aziz-ud-Din, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Punjab Police, Delhi.

4. *Vacant.*
5. Dr. G. J. Campbell, M.D., W.M.S., Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
7. Mirza Ijaz Husain, Esq., B.A., Vakil, Delhi.
8. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.
9. Syed Muhammad Rauf Ali, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.
10. G. D. Birla, Esq., Millowner, Subzimundi, Delhi.
11. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Retired Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
12. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir B. N. Sarma, K.C.S.I., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
13. Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahab-ud-Din, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., President, Municipal Committee, Lahore.
14. Khan Bahadur Qazi Aziz-ud-Din Ahmad, C.B.E., I.S.O., Dewan, Datia State, Datia, C. I.
15. Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., C.I.E., M.L.C., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Representatives of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges elected or nominated by those Bodies—

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI.

Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General, Delhi.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.

Piyare Lal, Esq., M.L.A., Vakil, Delhi.

RAMJAS COLLEGE, DELHI.

Lala Radhika Narain, Retired Executive Engineer, Chailpuri, Delhi.

ANGLO-ARABIC INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Khan Bahadur Mir Baha-ud-Din, Retd. Dy. Collector, Kucha Pandit, Delhi.

RAMJAS INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Rai Joti Prasad, B.A., C.E., Executive Engineer, Canals, Rohtak.

INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Banker, Delhi.

NOTE.—Members of the Court other than ex-officio Members hold office for a period of three years.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Vice-Chancellor:

DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A. (*Ex-officio* Chairman).

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Rector:

N. V. THADANI, ESQ., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

Treasurer:

K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., Associated Press of India, Delhi.

Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara:

J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts:

C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Science:

Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Law:

DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.

*[*Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Principals of the Colleges:

1. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, Esq., B.A., Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.
5. Prabhu Dayal, Esq., M.A., Ramjas Intermediate College, Delhi.
6. Miss L. Gmeiner, Indraprastha Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Delhi.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

Five Members of the Court elected by the Court at its Annual Meeting, of whom at least two shall be Graduates of the University elected by the Registered Graduates from among their own number—

[*Elected on 22nd March, 1923.*]

1. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi. } *Registered*
2. Kishan Dayal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi. } *Graduates.*
3. Piyare Lal, Esq., M.L.A., Vakil, Delhi.
4. *Vacant.*
5. Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General, Delhi.

Two Members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council—

[*Elected on 16th February, 1923.*]

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

Two persons nominated by the Chancellor—

[*Nominated on 26th March, 1923.*]

1. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S.
2. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

Registrar:

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A. (*Ex-officio Secretary*).

NOTE.—Members other than ex-officio Members hold office for a period of three years.

MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

Vice-Chancellor:

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law (*Ex-officio* Chairman).

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Rector:

N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts:

C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Science:

Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Law:

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.

*[*Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Principals:

1. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, Esq., B.A., Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.
5. Prabhu Dayal, Esq., M.A., Ramjas Intermediate College, Delhi.
6. Miss L. Gmeiner, Indraprastha Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Delhi.

Professors:

1. L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E., Director of Public Information, Home Dept., Govt. of India, Delhi, Honorary Professor of Civics and Politics, Hindu College, Delhi.

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Honorary Professor of Law.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Readers:

1. Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
3. Ajit Parasada, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
4. A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
5. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc.
6. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
7. N. V. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
8. H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
9. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
10. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.
11. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc.
12. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
13. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
14. Raj Jai Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
15. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
16. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
17. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
18. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Librarian:

Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

[*Appointed by the Chancellor on 13th November, 1924.*]

1. J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Delhi.
2. Dr. D. Clouston, M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa.
3. Lt.-Col. G. D. Franklin, O.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), I. M. S., Senior Medical Officer, Delhi.

Teachers of the University co-opted by the Academic Council—
[*Co-opted on 17th July, 1924.*]

1. Syed Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., St. Stephen's College.
2. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Hindu College.

Registrar:

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A. (*Ex-officio Secretary*).

NOTE.—Members other than ex-officio Members hold office for a period of three years.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

[*Assigned on 17th July, 1924.*]

1. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Chairman).
2. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
4. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
6. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., University Reader in Chemistry.
7. N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
8. A. T. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
9. A. Bhattacharya, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
10. H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A., University Reader in Economics.
11. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
12. Mahamohopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.
13. Hardat Sharma, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
14. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., University Reader in Physics.
15. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
16. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi (Secretary).
17. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
18. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
19. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
20. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (*Secretary*).
21. T. G. P. Spear, Esq., B.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

22. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E., Director of Public Information, Government of India.

NOTE.—Members of the Faculty other than Heads of Departments hold office for two years.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

[*Assigned on 17th July, 1924.*]

1. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Science, University Reader in Physics (Chairman).
2. A. T. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., University Reader in Chemistry.
4. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi (*Secretary*).
5. B. D. Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
6. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
7. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
8. Ratan Lal, Esq., M.A., Headmaster, Government High School, Delhi.
9. Mohan Lal Seth , Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
10. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
11. Miss S. Ram, B.A. (Cantab), Lecturer in Physics, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
12. Mrs. C. B. Young, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., 1, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi.
13. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
14. T. M. Mandal, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
15. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
16. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
17. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
18. R. B. Seth Esq., M. Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.

NOTE.—Members of the Faculty other than Heads of Departments hold office for two years.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.

[*Assigned on 16th May 1924.*]

1. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor (Dean).
2. A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

3. Ajit Prasada, Esq., M.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
4. Pandit Raj Jai Narain, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
5. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
6. Nawal Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
7. Rang Behari Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
8. Ram Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
9. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
10. K. B. Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired Sessions Judge.
11. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Retired District Judge.
12. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, (Secretary).

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

[*Constituted on 22nd July, 1924.*]

ENGLISH.

1. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. N. C. Chanda, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. A. Bhattacharya, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

ECONOMICS.

1. H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A. (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
3. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

4. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona.
5. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

HISTORY.

1. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. T. G. P. Spear, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
4. Parmatma Sarup, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

CIVICS AND POLITICS.

1. Professor L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, M.A., B.Litt., O.B.E. (Head of the Department).

ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU.

1. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.
3. Anand Nath Verma, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. Pandit Piyare Lal, Munshi Fazil, Ramjas College, Delhi.
6. Khawja Abdul Majid, B.A., Rais, Matya Mahal, Delhi.
7. Muhammad Shafi, Esq., M.A., Vice-Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

1. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Pandit Hardata Sharma, M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Kailash Narain Kaul, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, Hindu College, Delhi.
5. Pandit Chuni Lal, Shastri, Ramjas College, Delhi.

MATHEMATICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

4. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

BENGALI.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Convener.
2. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

PUNJABI.

1. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi, Convener.
2. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. H. C. Bali, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

[*Constituted on 9th August, 1924.*]

PHYSICS.

1. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc. (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. B. D. Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. T. M. Mandal, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. R. B. Seth, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
4. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Ratan Lal, Esq., M.A., Government High School, Delhi.

BIOLOGY.

1. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi, *Convener.*
2. Mohan Lal Seth, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
3. Professor of Biology, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

MATHEMATICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COURSES AND STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

[*Constituted on 16th May, 1924.*]

1. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dean (Chairman).
2. A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
3. Ajit Prasada, Esq., M.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
4. Pandit Raj Jai Narain, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
5. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
6. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, (Secretary).

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

BOARD OF CO-ORDINATION.

Vice-Chancellor:

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A. (Chairman).

Rector:

N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

Deans:

1. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
2. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Dean of the Faculty of Science.
3. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Dean of the Faculty of Law.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Registrar:

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A.

RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE BOARD.

[Re-appointed on 23rd March, 1924, for one year.]

1. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi, Proctor (Chairman and Convener).

Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara.

2. J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., Delhi.

Senior Medical Officer, Delhi.

3. Lt.-Col. G. D. Franklin, O.B.E., I.M.S., Delhi.

Two Members elected by the Executive Council not necessarily from amongst their own number.

[Elected on 13th October, 1923.]

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Banker, Delhi.
2. Mirza Ijaz Husain, Esq., B.A., Vakil, Delhi.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE FOR 1924-25.

Chairman:

K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., Honorary Treasurer.

Members:

1. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
2. Santosh Singh, Esq., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. N. C. Chanda, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Chaudhri Kishan Chand, Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Chatar Behari Lal, Esq., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
6. Maulvi Fazl-ud-Din, B.A., Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.
7. Syed Muhammad Raza, Esq., B.A., Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.
8. Raizada Jai Pershad, Esq., M.A., Ramjas Intermediate College, Delhi.
9. Ram Deva, Esq., M.A., Indraprastha Girls' Intermediate College, Delhi.
10. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Hindu College, Delhi.
11. Abdul Majid Malik, Esq., B.A., Law Class, Delhi.

Secretary:

S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

1. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi, Rector.
3. K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Honorary Treasurer.
4. G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A., Registrar.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S.
6. Sir Hugh Keeling, Kt., C.S.I., Chief Engineer, Delhi.
7. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
8. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
9. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

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3. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
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5. Piyare Lal, Esq., M.L.A., Vakil, Delhi.
6. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
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[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

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G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A., Registrar.

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Vice-Chancellor:

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Rector:

N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty Concerned:

C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Dean of the Faculty of Science, *or*

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Dean of the Faculty of Law.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

Two Members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council—

1. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
2. *Vacant.*

Two Members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council—

1.
2.

Representatives of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges—

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI.

C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.

Suraj Narain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Delhi.

RAMJAS COLLEGE, DELHI.

Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

ANGLO-ARABIC INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Hafix Abdul Aziz, B.A., LL.B., High Court, Vakil.

RAMJAS INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Lala Prabhu Dayal, M.A., Principal.

INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Miss L. Gmeiner, Principal.

Three persons (two of whom shall not be Officers of the University) appointed by the Chancellor—

1. J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
2. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

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9. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A.
10. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil.
11. Professor L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E.
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18. Maulvi Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, B.A.

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

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[*Constituted on 1st April, 1924.*]

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Two Members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council—

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

Registrar:

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3. Khan Saheb Maulvi Inam-ul-Huk, B.A., Attaché, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, Daryaganj, Delhi.

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3. Dr. D. N. Mullick, B.A. (Cantab), Sc.D. (Dublin), F.R.S.E., Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

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1. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), M.Sc. (Leeds), University Reader in Physics, Head of the Department of Physics and Dean of the Faculty of Science.
2. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc. (Aberdeen), University Reader in Chemistry and Head of the Department of Chemistry.
3. H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A. (Bombay), Birla Reader in Economics and Head of the Department of Economics.
4. Datia Reader in Indian History. *Vacant.*

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Khub Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), M.Sc. (Leeds), Dean of the Faculty of Science.

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3. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab), Ramjas College.

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6. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Ramjas College.
7. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Hindu College.

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3 Ajit Parsada, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Reader.
4. Pandit Raj Jai Narain, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Reader.
5. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Reader.
6. Nawal Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lecturer.
7. Rang Behari Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lecturer.
8. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law Lecturer (*Secretary*).

[**Knighted on 1st January, 1925.*]

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY ACT

1. Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Delhi University Bill.
2. Report of the Joint Select Committee of the Delhi University with Minutes of Dissent.
3. The Act.
4. Statutes.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS ATTACHED TO THE DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

1. The object of this Bill is the establishment and incorporation of a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi. It is intended to provide for a local University on the model recommended in the case of Dacca by the Calcutta University Commission. Delhi is a suitable centre for the location of such a University, being the winter Capital of the Government of India and already containing three Arts Colleges as well as the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women. Moreover, should the Panjab University undergo reorganisation in view of the recommendations of the Commission, it appears probable that the existence of Colleges at Delhi would complicate the problem, while any concentration of higher teaching in Lahore would be likely to react unfavourably upon those Colleges. The general scheme for a University at Delhi has been under consideration with the representatives of the local Colleges from time to time during the last two years, and the details have further been considered by a Sub-Committee.

2. The provisions of the Bill generally follow those contained in the Dacca University Act, though in certain points the provisions of the Lucknow University Act have been preferred. Among the divergencies from the Dacca University Act which are deserving of mention, are the following:—

(*i*) The proportion of members of the Court nominated by the Chancellor has been reduced in comparison with the number of members elected by registered graduates.

(*ii*) At least two of the members elected by the Court as their representatives on the Executive Council are to be members of the Court elected by registered graduates.

(*iii*) No provision is made for a Selection Committee in England.

(*iv*) Communal representation is provided only to a limited degree and no provision is made for such representation in the Academic body.

Other modifications are dictated by local circumstances. The Government will be the Government of India and the Chancellor the Governor-General. There is some modification in the distribution of functions between the Government, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. The existing Colleges will retain the name of Colleges and the power of appointment of their staff; but the

recognition of the members of the staff of a College as teachers of the University will be given by the University itself. The Faculties which will be instituted, as soon as possible, are those of Arts, Science, Medicine and Commerce.

3. As the provision of sufficient funds for the complete realisation of this University and the erection of suitable buildings will be a matter of time, it is proposed, in the first instance, to commence work with the existing Colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation, especially with reference to the separation of intermediate classes, in such a manner as to permit of the development of the University in its eventual form. In order that this may be done without undue dislocation in the Colleges, the transitory provisions are particularly wide and permit of considerable divergence during the initial years from the form of the University as eventually contemplated.

H. SHARP.

The 13th January, 1922.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

We, the undersigned Members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Under the provisions of rule 42 of the Indian Legislative Rules, the Committee elected the Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi to act as its Chairman.

2. *Clause 2.*—We have added a definition of " Patrons of the University " who, under clause 17 of the Bill as re-numbered, are constituted Life Members of the Court.

We have in sub-clause (*h*) made it clear that the University may confer the status of a teacher of the University by the recognition of persons appointed to the staff of Colleges by the College authorities as well as by the direct appointment of other persons.

3. *Clause 4.*—We have added a new sub-clause (*12*) in this clause to obviate a doubt which we understand has arisen elsewhere as to whether the University can legally supplement the Government grant for the maintenance of a Corps of the Indian Territorial Force.

4. *Clause 7.*—For sub-clauses (*5*) and (*6*) of this clause of the Bill as introduced, we have substituted a new sub-clause on the liner of sub-section (*5*) of section 7 of the Allahabad University Act, 1921, which provides for the gradual adaptation of the Colleges to the organisation of the University as ultimately contemplated.

We have omitted some words in sub-clause (*1*) and the whole of sub-clause (*5*) as being unnecessary and possibly misleading.

5. *Clause 8.*—We propose the addition to the officers of the University of a Pro-Chancellor, which necessitates the addition of a clause after clause 9 of the Bill and the re-numbering of the subsequent clauses. We contemplate an appointment of an honorific nature involving the duty of presiding at meetings of the Court and at Convocations, in the absence of the Chancellor. We have also omitted from this clause the reference to the Principals which is incompatible with the constitution proposed.

6. *Clause 12* (*now clause 13*).—We have very carefully considered the necessity for the provision made in this clause for the appointment of a Treasurer, and we have decided to leave the clause unamended on the ground that, although in our opinion a separate Treasurer will not be required at least for several years, the appointment of such an officer may in time become necessary, if only for a limited period, owing to special circumstances.

7. *Clause 13* (*now clause 14*).—We consider that it would be administratively convenient that the Registrar should be the Secretary of the Academic Council as well as of the Court and the Executive Council, and we have provided accordingly.

8. *Clause 16* (*now clause 17*).—We have omitted the provision for the appointment to the Court of persons by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, as we consider that the local authorities will be sufficiently represented on that body under the remaining provisions of the Act and Statutes.

9. *Clause 22* (*now clause 23*).—We have added special mention of the Faculties of Technology and Indian Fine Arts, including Music. At the same time we realise that it may be impossible to constitute these Faculties immediately upon the coming into existence of the University, and we have accordingly, in order to obviate any delay in the constitution of the University, provided that they shall be constituted as soon as possible thereafter.

We do not consider necessary the provision which had been made in sub-clause (*5*) of this clause for allowing remuneration to be paid to a person when appointed to be the Dean of a Faculty.

10. *Clause 26* (*now clause 27*).—In sub-clause (*i*) of this clause and in clause 44 (*now clause 45*) we have made what we consider may be a useful addition in the form of a provision permitting the constitution of insurance as well as of pension and provident funds.

11. *Clause 27 (now clause 28).*—We have made two changes which are calculated to extend the legislative powers of the Court. In the first place, in sub-clause (*3*) we have provided for the case in which the Court wishes to pass the greater portion of a Statute whilst objecting to the remainder. We do not intend by giving this power to give to the Court a general power of amendment without further reference to the Executive Council. But we have not considered it necessary to specify any such limitation on the exercise of this power in view of the fact that the Statute, when passed with such omission, will come up for review by the Governor-General in Council, who will, we do not doubt, consider whether the omission constitutes an amendment which ought to have been referred to the Executive Council.

Secondly, we have made provision for the imitiation of proposals for amendment of the Statutes by a member of the Court.

We have, further, specified somewhat more clearly than was specified in the original draft the procedure to be followed after a reference back of amendments to the Executive Council. We think that, in cases of disagreement between the two authorities, the Governor-General in Council should be the arbiter.

12. *Clause 29 (now clause 30).*—We have omitted sub-clause (*c*) of this clause which referred to the emoluments and conditions of service of teachers of the University, because we consider that an Ordinance dealing with such matters is more properly the business of the Executive Council than of the Academic Council.

13. *Clause 34 (now clause 35).*—We have in this clause, in the first place, provided an exception to the prohibition against the conduct of examinations for admission to the University which is contained in sub-clause (*5*) of clause 7, and, in the second place, have inserted a proviso which is the corollary of the proviso to that sub-clause. This proviso will for a limited period permit the recognition of the matriculation examination or its equivalent as a stage at which a student may be admitted to the University in case the Colleges are unable to organise themselves at once as institutions containing only the post-intermediate classes.

14. *Clause 38 (now clause 39).*—We have altered the reference to the Executive Council to a reference to the Court, as we consider that that authority is the fitting authority for the removal of a graduate from the register of graduates.

15. *Clause 45 (now clause 46).*—We have carefully considered the transitory provisions and conclude that they are too widely drawn in the Bill as introduced. We have accordingly confined the operation of this clause strictly to the period during which the University will be actually in the course of formation, and we propose, instead of conferring upon the Governor-General in Council an

unqualified power to modify the provisions of the Act, to enjoin upon him such departure only when, and in so far as, it is absolutely necessary. In these circumstances, we have not thought it necessary to particularise the matters in which these powers which may be exercised, and have accordingly omitted sub-clause (*2*) of this clause as it originally stood. But in regard to the important subject of the maintenance of intermediate classes, etc., we have safeguarded the interests of the Colleges by the proviso to sub-clause (*5*) of clause 7.

16. In clause 1 of the Statutes we have omitted the definition of "teachers" and have made specific reference in the places where teachers are mentioned to teachers or teachers of the University, as the case may be, as defined in clause 2 of the Bill.

17. In clause 2 of the Statutes we have, in view of the presence of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi upon the Court, considered it unnecessary to include the Deputy Commissioner. At the same time, we have included the Wardens of the Halls and the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. In the same clause we have specified the number of persons to be elected from the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, respectively.

We have eliminated from this clause the proviso to sub-clause (*6*) which was designed to secure a certain percentage of Muhammadan members on the Court. We desire it to be clearly understood that our motive is prompted purely by a disinclination to recognise communal distinctions of this nature in statutory provisions. We have no doubt that the Chancellor will consider any deficiency in the representation of any particular community at the time of making his nominations, and will rectify any inequality in so far as he is able. We earnestly hope that Muhammadans will fully participate in the benefits of this University, and that their interests will be represented upon its Bodies.

18. In clause 3 of the Statutes we have slightly enhanced the elected element in the Executive Council by increasing by one member the representation thereon of the Court, and, following the principle which we have outlined in our comment upon clause 2, we have omitted the provisions for special representation of Muhammadans.

19. In clause 13 (*now clause 14*) of the Statutes we have extended the number of those who will be eligible for enrolment as graduates of the University by permitting the carrying on of the business as well as actual residence in the province of Delhi to be recognised as a qualification.

20. We have made a number of other alterations in the Bill which are consequential on amendments which we have already noticed in this Report or are of merely a drafting nature, or which we consider of insufficient importance to call for special mention.

21. Finally, we desire to place on record our opinion that provision should in due course be made for the representation of the University in the Legislative Assembly by one member elected by the Court.

22. We regret that we have been unable to avail ourselves of the assistance and advice of two† members of our Committee who were unable to attend the meetings owing to their absence from Delhi, and who have not signed the Report.

23. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 21st January, 1922.

24. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

HARNAM SINGH.
A. I. MAYHEW.
GANGANATH JHA.
ABUL KASEM.*
V. G. KALE.*
D. P. SARBADHIKARI.*
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.*
MUHAMMAD SHAFI.
KHAGENDRA NATH MITRA.
J. P. COTELINGAM.
H. S. GOUR.
H. SHARP.

The 11th February, 1922.

† Hon'ble Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Lahore, and Mr. S. C. Shahani, M.L.A., Karachi.

* Subject to Minutes of Dissent.

Minute of Dissent.

In my opinion sub-clause (*4*), now sub-clause (*5*), of clause 27 (*now clause* 28) should be omitted, and consequently the words " and shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council " should also be omitted.

The Mussalman community and the public interested should have a voice in the selection of the Mussalman members of the Court. I, therefore, suggest that provision should be made in the Statutes to the effect that one-third of the members elected by the different electorates should be Mussalmans.

ABUL KASEM.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

1. I would not vest in the Chancellor the autocratic powers which section 9 confers on him, of dictating to the University, in certain circumstances, what it shall or shall not do. He should be empowered to cause an inquiry to be made and ask for reports and explanations and in the ultimate resort to make recommendations to the Court. I think the University, as it will be constituted, may be safely trusted to understand its responsibilities and ought not to be compelled to act to the dictation of the Chancellor. The provisions I object to breathe a lack of confidence in the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council, which together should constitute the final authority in the University.

2. I do not like that the Vice-Chancellor should be the chief executive officer of the University. The two aspects of the position of that officer appear to me to be incongruous. The Vice-Chancellor should, in my view, occupy the same status and position as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, for example, the Registrar performing the executive functions. It should be an honorary office.

V. G. KALE.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I regret to have to record a note of dissent, because in common with my Colleagues I am most anxious that the Delhi University should be established in time to secure its grant in the next Budget, without which its operations next year will be impossible. In order that Delhi might be a seat of public opinion and culture, its University ought to have come before it became the capital of India or soon after. A great deal of leeway has to be made up before the necessary atmosphere here is secured. Anything that may in the slightest degree interfere with the early establishment of the long-needed University has to be avoided as far as possible.

The Calcutta University has not gained yet by the Viceroy ceasing to be its Chancellor, and it is gratifying to have His Excellency again officially connected with an University. As the latest to come and as the special object of Imperial benefaction, the Delhi University ought to be an up-to-date model institution. The Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi told the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 9th February that Universities ought to be autonomous and ought to be as little interfered with as possible. Taking my cue from the Hon'ble Education Member, I claim and plead that the University in the Imperial City of Delhi, which in time may well aspire to be an All-India and an Imperial University, if well handled, ought to have perfect autonomy—at least a great deal more autonomy than is provided for in the Bill. The University with the Viceroy as its Chancellor, and with a Court carefully constituted as the Delhi

University, should not have interference at the hands of the Governor-General in Council at every step. The Viceroy as the Chancellor, and therefore as an integral part of the University, ought to be able to exercise all the necessary check and afford all the necessary guidance. The Members of His Excellency's Executive Council in charge of Education and of Commerce and Industry ought to be Members of the Court, and this will be enough safeguard considering the constitution of the Court and the other bodies.

The Court which is the sovereign body in the University, with the Viceroy as Chancellor, ought to have much larger and more real powers. It occupies the position of the Senate and both the Executive Council and the Academic Council, doing executive work in separate spheres, ought to be subordinate and answerable to the Court.

The complexity of this machinery is likely to hamper work and ought to be simplified; the University ought to be self-contained and autonomous and not subjected to direct Government influence and interference, merely because the Government will have the financing of the concern. A well-chosen responsible Court able to carry on work satisfactorily ought to be the ideal, and the University ought not to be practically a Government Department.

From the above points of view and others appearing from the amendments, I would suggest the following amendments :—

Clause 2 (*h*).—This University being what is called *unitary* (a somewhat vague and ill-understood term) there ought to be no difference in classes of teachers. The position of teachers *not recognised by the University* will be difficult if not intolerable. Allowing *unrecognised* teachers to do University work will make the University something more than *unitary*. It will be *affiliating*, so far. If this was a mere transitory provision for frankly safeguarding existing interests the position would be better understood. I suggest that the differentiation should cease, that the definition in clause 2 (*h*) be dropped and consequential amendments be made. The definition as it stood originally was less objectionable, for it merely indicated the appointing authority.

Clause 9 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6).—I suggest the omission of these sub-clauses which are on the analogy of sections relating to the Visitor in other Acts constituting Unitary Universities. Here the Viceroy is the Chancellor and the Head of the University and as such its integral part. He should and can make his views felt and accepted and ought not to have separate powers of the kind contemplated. I say this in full view of clause 12 (6), for there the Vice-Chancellor's powers are really modified and defined.

Clause 28 (3).—I suggest the addition of the following words after this clause :—

"And on receipt of the Report of the Executive Council pass the Statute in such form as it may think fit."

Clause 28 (4), (5).—I would omit these sub-clauses.

Clause 28 (7).—I would omit the following words :—

" *Either reject the proposal or* " in lines 4 and 5 of this clause. The Governor-General in Council or any outside body or individual ought not to have these drastic powers and the Executive Council, which though very important but nevertheless a subordinate body, ought not to have the large power indicated in the words in sub-clause (7) which I seek to omit.

Clause 30 (3).—The words " The Governor-General in Council and " in line 3 should be omitted.

Clause 30 (4), (5), (6) and clause 31, Proviso, should be omitted.

Clause 35 (4) should be omitted.

I do not object to the expression *Governor-General in Council* in Proviso to Clause 35 (2), because the power conferred here is more legislative than administrative.

Clause 46, lines 6 and 7.—I would substitute the word " Chancellor " in the place of " Governor-General in Council."

Schedule—First Statutes of the University.

Clause 2 (1).—I would add the following :—

> " Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in Council in charge of the Departments of Education, Commerce and Industry, and the Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College."

Clause 2 (6).—I would reduce the number of nominees of the Chancellor by three by way of balancing the number added in the previous paragraph.

DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY.

The 10th February, 1922.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

While I am anxious to see a well-equipped University in this Imperial city of Delhi—now the seat of the Government of India—I am more anxious to see that this University is in advance of the existing Universities and is founded on such progressive lines as to be a model for future Universities. These ought, in the words of the Hon'ble Member for Education, be autonomous and ought to be as little interfered with as possible. It cannot be said that the present Bill satisfies these conditions.

The framers of the first University Act in this country taking into consideration the vastness of each Province, the paucity of workers in this country and the difficulties of importing well qualified teachers from other countries, wisely decided in favour of affiliating Universities.

As the demand for higher education grew, it was met by starting affiliated Colleges in the moffusil, away from the seat of the University. Some of these institutions were not well conducted, and the Universities were then unable to inspect them and to exercise control over their working. As a result thereof the standard of teaching was lowered, and this was attributed to the Universities being merely examining and affiliating bodies. It was suggested that the only way of remedying the existing evils was the creation of more unitary teaching Universities. The Report of the Sadler Commission has strengthened this view-point, and, as a result of that Commission's recommendations, the new Universities that are proposed to be established are made both unitary and teaching Universities. Looking to the present educational needs of the country and the still existing scarcity of educationists in the country, I think the whole question requires to be carefully re-considered before any more unitary Universities are established. I, therefore, propose that the word Unitary be deleted from the Bill.

In the existing older Universities the Syndicate is the executive committee of the Senate and all the powers that the Syndicate exercises are virtually delegated from and by the Senate. Under the proposed Bill the Executive Council (the counterpart of the Syndicate) has special powers allotted to it and has the right to approach the Governor-General in Council if the Court (the counterpart of the Senate) does not accept its recommendations. Moreover, all the members of the Executive Council are not elected by the Court or the Faculties as the Syndics are in the older Universities, two being nominated by the Chancellor and many more being *ex-officio* members of the Council than in the older Universities. This complicated arrangement is said to be necessary because the Court is to have Patrons, Life-members and other *ex-officio* members who may be either unwilling or unable to take part in the actual work of the Court. In the existing financial conditions of the Province, the creation of this class of members may be a necessity, but that is no reason why their inclusion in the Court should lead to the restriction of its powers. While the Bill provides for the election of twenty-five members by the registered graduates and is thus an advance on the existing conditions, it is reactionary in so far as it reduces the powers of the Court and vests some with the Governor-General in Council and some others with the Executive Council. The Bill takes away with one hand what it gives with the other. As His Excellency the Viceroy is to be the Chancellor of the Court, to allow an appeal from the decision of the Court (which includes the Chancellor, *i.e.*, the Viceroy) to the Governor-General in Council is derogatory not only to the dignity of the Court, but to that of His Excellency the Viceroy. I would, therefore, make the Court and not the Governor-General in Council the final authority in all matters.

I do not approve of the proposal to make provision for religious teaching in the new University, as I do not think Religion in the real sense of the term can ever be taught in any University. What can be and will be taught is either Oriental Philosophy or Theology. There are so many difficulties in the way of teaching Theology in a mixed University that I would drop all mention of religious instruction from the Bill. This desire to introduce religious education to University curriculum is due to some of us having lost faith in secular education, on noticing absence of reverence or respect for elders and authority, amongst some of the graduates of the Universities. This result is due to a clashing of two different ideals and not to secular teaching. The introduction of religious instruction will, I fear, in mixed Universities do more harm than good.

Clause 12 of the Bill should be deleted, for I agree with my colleagues in thinking that a separate Treasurer will not be required for several years, and I do not see why such a provision cannot be made later on when it is found necessary to have such an officer.

The *ex-officio* members of the Court should be these only, namely :—

1. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
2. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

I realise that the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, must be a member of the Court at least for the first few years, but he may be nominated by the Chancellor among the 15 members whom he has the right to nominate.

I am against having any nominated member on the Executive Council.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

ACT NO. VIII OF 1922

ACT NO. VIII OF 1922.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March, 1922.*)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE A UNITARY TEACHING AND RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY AT DELHI.

Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi University Act, 1922. **Short title and commencement.**

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

2. In this Act and in the Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— **Definitions.**

(*a*) "College" means an institution maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and in which provision is made for residence of students of the University.

(*b*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) "Patron of the University" means a person who has made a donation of not less than one lakh of rupees to the funds of the University, and has been declared by the Chancellor to be a Patron of the University;

(*d*) "Principal" means the head of a College;

(*e*) "Registered Graduate" means a graduate registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act;

(*g*) "Teachers" includes Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other persons imparting instruction in the University or in any College or Hall;

(*h*) "Teachers of the University" means persons appointed or recognized by the University under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of imparting instruction in the University or any College;

(*i*) "University" means the University of Delhi; and

(*j*) "Warden" means the head of a Hall.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "The University of Delhi."

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Powers of the University.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely:—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(*a*) have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions,

under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures and instruction for, persons not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University,

(7) to appoint or recognize persons as Professors, Readers or Lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the University,

(8) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(9) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to recognize Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and to withdraw such recognition,

(10) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorised by the Ordinances,

(11) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare,

(12) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of the University corps of the Indian Territorial Force, and

(13) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

Territorial exercise of powers.

5. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of 10 miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and, notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution within the aforementioned limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any institution specified in the order.

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in

respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

Teaching of the University.

7. (1) All recognized teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) Every teacher of the University shall be attached to a College, and at least one such teacher shall be attached to each College.

(3) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and, subject thereto, by the Regulations.

(5) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, it shall not be lawful for the University or any College to maintain classes, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University save with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and during such period as he may direct, or at any time to frame courses, conduct examinations or recognize institutions for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University save with such sanction and during such period.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Officers of the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University:—

(I) The Chancellor,
(II) the Pro-Chancellor,
(III) the Vice-Chancellor,
(IV) the Rector,
(V) the Treasurer,
(VI) the Registrar,
(VII) the Deans of the Faculties, and
(VIII) such other persons in the service of the University as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor-General. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. The Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Chancellor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Chancellor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Vice-Chancellor for communication to the Chancellor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(6) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

10. The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years. He shall when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. The Pro-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes. The Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

ex-officio member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) (*a*) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(*b*) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under clause (*a*) affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council through the said officer, authority or other body within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to any order of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal or suspension of an officer or teacher of the University, or regarding the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher, and shall exercise general control in the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Rector. **13.** The Chancellor may appoint a Rector who shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions, and shall exercise such powers, and perform such duties, of the Vice-Chancellor, as the Chancellor, after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, may direct.

The Treasurer. **14.** The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) as the Executive Council shall deem fit. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall—

(1) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and advise in regard to its financial policy;

(2) subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University, and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts;

(3) subject to the powers of the Executive Council, be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;

(4) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University; and

(5) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Treasurer, whether permanent or otherwise, direct that the Registrar shall act as the Treasurer and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the Treasurer, and when any such direction has been made references to the Treasurer in this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be deemed to be references to the Registrar.

15. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances. The Registrar.

16. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, the Treasurer, and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances. Other officers.

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

17. The following shall be the authorities of the University :— Authorities of the University.

(I) The Court,

(II) the Executive Council,

(III) the Academic Council,

(IV) the Faculties, and

(V) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

18. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :— The Court.

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Chancellor,

(*ii*) the Pro-Chancellor,

(*iii*) the Vice-Chancellor,

(*iv*) the Rector,

(*v*) the Treasurer,

(*vi*) the Registrar,

(*vii*) the Principals,

(*viii*) the Professors and Readers of the University, and

(*ix*) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Life members.

(*x*) The Patrons of the University and persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council to be life members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

Class III.—Other members.

(*xi*) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,

(*xii*) persons elected from among their own body by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University,

(*xiii*) persons elected by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court,

(*xiv*) persons elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers,

(*xv*) persons appointed by the Chancellor, and

(*xvi*) a representative of the Governing Body of each College, elected or nominated by that Body.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (*xi*), (*xii*), (*xiii*), (*xiv*) and (*xv*), and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under each clause of Class III, shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clauses (*xi*) and (*xii*) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Meetings of the Court.

19. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Powers and duties of the Court.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(*a*) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,

(*b*) of considering and cancelling Ordinances, and

(*c*) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

21. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes. **The Executive Council.**

22. The Executive Council— **Powers and duties of the Executive Council.**

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the remaining members shall be appointed from among the members of the Executive Council, provided that at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(*b*) shall determine the form, provide for the custody and regulate the use of the Common Seal of the University;

(*c*) shall lay before the Governor-General in Council annually a full statement of the financial requirements of the University and the Colleges;

(*d*) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(*e*) subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(*f*) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University transfers of any moveable or immoveable property;

(*g*) shall arrange for the holding of, and publish the results of, the University examinations;

(*h*) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:
provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the appointment or emoluments of examiners, or the number, qualifications or emoluments of teachers otherwise than on a recommendation of the Academic Council; and

(*i*) shall exercise all other powers of the University, not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

23. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance, of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Faculties.

24. (1) Provision shall be made, as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, for the inclusion in the University of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology and Indian Fine Arts (including Music), and such other Faculties shall be included in the University (whether by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(4) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to be head of the Department such one of the Professors or, if there is no Professor, such one of the Readers as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

(5) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

UNIVERSITY BOARDS.

26. The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes. **University Boards.**

27. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances. **Constitution etc., of Boards to be prescribed by Ordinances.**

STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :— **Statutes.**

(*a*) the conferment of honorary degrees ;

(*b*) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes ;

(*c*) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*d*) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;

(*e*) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;

(*f*) the institution of Colleges and Halls and their maintenance ;

(*g*) the recognition and management of Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and the withdrawal of such recognition ;

(*h*) the mode of appointment and recognition of teachers of the University ;

(*i*) the constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University ;

(*j*) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ; and

(*k*) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

29. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule. **Statutes how made.**

(2) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may pass the Statute, or a part of it, in the form in which it has been proposed, or may reject the Statute or part of it, or may return the Statute to the Executive Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(4) Where any Statute or part of a Statute has been returned to the Executive Council for re-consideration and there is disagreement between the Court and the Executive Council in relation thereto, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed or a draft of a Statute or part thereof has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council.

(7) Any member of the Court may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute and the Court may refer such draft for consideration to the Executive Council, which may either reject the proposal or submit the draft to the Court in such form as the Executive Council may approve, and the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of any draft so submitted as they apply in the case of a draft proposed to the Court by the Executive Council.

Ordinances.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the admission of students to the University and their enrolment as such;

(b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

(d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University;

(e) the emoluments and conditions of service of teachers of the University;

(f) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees, and diplomas of the University;

(g) the giving of religious instruction;

(*h*) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties;

(*i*) the constitution, powers and duties of the Boards of the University;

(*j*) the conduct of examinations; and

(*k*) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

31. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council: **Ordinances how made.**

Provided that—

(*i*) no Ordinance shall be made affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board, and

(*ii*) no Ordinance shall be made—

(*a*) affecting the admission or enrolment of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or prescribing the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 36 for admission to the degree courses of the University, or

(*b*) affecting the conditions, mode of appointment or duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study,

unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under the provisions of sub-section (1), but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Governor-General in Council and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance made by the Executive Council, and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Governor-General in Council may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity

of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Governor-General in Council who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of six months from the making thereof.

[Re]gulations.

32. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(*a*) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(*b*) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(*c*) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

RESIDENCE.

Residence.

33. Every student of the University shall reside in a College or a Hall, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Colleges.

34. (1) The Colleges shall be such as may be named in the Statutes.

(2) The conditions of residence in the Colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every College shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

35. (1) The Halls shall be such as may be maintained by the University or approved and recognized by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. **Halls.**

(2) The Wardens and superintending staff of the Halls shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The conditions of residence in the Halls shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hall shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University or other person authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any Hall which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

ADMISSION AND EXAMINATIONS.

36. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (including at least one Principal) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council. **Admission to University Courses.**

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. Any such qualification may be tested by examination notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5) of section 7 :

Provided that, during a period of five years from the commencement of this Act and such further period as the Governor-General in Council may direct, any student who has passed a Matriculation Examination of any such University, or any examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, may be deemed eligible for admission to the University.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, recognize (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate or Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances. **Examinations.**

(2) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and shall report the appointment to the Executive Council.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to moderate and prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

Annual Report.

38. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

Annual accounts.

39. (1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council for the purposes of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the *Gazette of India,* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Removal of names of registered graduates.

40. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Court for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of registered graduates.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

41. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

42. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, save as otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit. Constitution of committees.

43. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member. Filling of casual vacancies.

44. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members. Proceedings of University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section, within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly. Tribunal of Arbitration.

IX of 1899. **46.** (1) The University shall constitute, for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension, insurance and provident funds as it may deem fit. Pension and provident funds.

(2) Where any such pension, insurance or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

IX of 1897. **47.** If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the University or in connection with the first meeting of any authority of the University or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council may, at any time before all the authorities of the University have been constituted, by order make any appointment or do any thing, consistent so far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, which appears to Removal of difficulties.

him necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty, and every such order shall have effect as if such appointment or action had been made or taken in the manner provided in this Act :

Provided that, before making any such order, the Governor-General in Council shall ascertain and consider the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, if a Vice-Chancellor has been appointed, and of such of the authorities of the University as have been constituted, on the proposed order.

[Completion of courses for students at Delhi Colleges.] **48.** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of any of the following Colleges at Delhi, namely, the St. Stephen's College, the Hindu College and the Ramjas College, who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying for any examination of the University of the Panjab higher than the Intermediate Examination, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the University of the Panjab.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[*See section 29 (1)*.]

[Definitions.] **1.** In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Delhi University Act, 1922, and " section " means a section of the Act ; and

(*b*) " officers " " authorities," " Professors," " Readers," " Lecturers," " clerical staff " and " servants " mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, clerical staff and servants of the University.

[Constitution of the Court.] **2.** (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 18, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

(*i*) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi ;

(*ii*) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service ;

(*iii*) the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India ;

(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab ;

(*v*) the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara ;

(*vi*) the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce ;

(*vii*) the Chairman of the Delhi Municipality ;

(*viii*) the Chairman of the Delhi District Board ;

(*ix*) the Senior Officer serving in the Public Works Department under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;

(*x*) the Senior Medical Officer, Delhi;

(*xi*) the Principal of the Intermediate Colleges in Delhi which prepare candidates for admission to the University;

(*xii*) the Wardens.

(2) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty-five.

(3) The number of teachers to be elected as members of the Court by the teachers other than Professors and Readers shall be ten.

(4) The number of persons to be elected as members of the Court by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor shall not exceed eight.

(5) The number of persons to be elected by the elected Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers shall be two and four, respectively.

(6) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*xv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 18 shall be fifteen.

(7) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected under clause (*xii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 18 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

3. (1) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer, shall be— Constitution of the Executive Council.

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

(*i*) The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;

(*ii*) the Deans of the Faculties;

(*iii*) the Principals.

Class II.—Other Members.

(*iv*) Five members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number;

(*v*) two members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council; and

(*vi*) two persons nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Powers of the Executive Council.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(*a*) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;

(*c*) to appoint or recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants, in accordance with the Statutes;

(*d*) to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council;

(*e*) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint and recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;

(*f*) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(*g*) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University:
provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

(*h*) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(*i*) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, confirm and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

(*j*) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in II of

the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Rector, shall be— The Academic Council.

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

(*i*) The Deans of the Faculties;

(*ii*) the Principals;

(*iii*) the Professors and Readers; and

(*iv*) the Librarian of the University.

Class II.—Other Members.

(*v*) Persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its numbers as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that teachers of the University co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers of the University.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:— Powers of the Academic Council.

(*a*) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(*b*) to make Regulations for, and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(*c*) to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned;

(*d*) to control the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(*e*) to assign subjects to the Faculties;

(*f*) to assign teachers to the Faculties;

(*g*) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon;

(*h*) to provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council; and

(*i*) to organize the teaching of the University and to control the work of teachers and Colleges.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

(*i*) the heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;

(*iii*) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on subjects, so assigned, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and

(*iv*) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed, in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science, twenty-five, and in the case of any other Faculty, fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Powers of the Faculties.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

(*a*) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies; and

(*b*) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Board of co-ordination.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Rector, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to co-ordinate the teaching of the University, and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

The Dean.

10. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

11. The appointment of a Warden shall, in the case of a Hall maintained by the University, be made by the Executive Council, and in other cases be subject to the approval of the Executive Council. **Halls.**

12. Every student not residing in a College or Hall shall be attached to a College or Hall for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. **Attachment to Colleges and Halls.**

13. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University. **Withdrawal of degrees and diplomas.**

14. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation: **Honorary degrees.**

Provided that, in cases of urgency, the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

15. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates, namely:— **Registered graduates.**

(*a*) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act, all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(*b*) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

16. There shall be the following officers, namely:— **Officers.**

(*i*) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may

delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit; and

(*ii*) a Librarian for the University Library.

Committees of selection.

17. (1) No person shall be appointed or recognized as a teacher of the University except on the nomination of a committee of selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely :—

(*i*) the Vice-Chancellor;

(*ii*) the Rector;

(*iii*) the Dean of the Faculty concerned;

(*iv*) two members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council;

(*v*) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the teacher will be concerned;

(*vi*) a representative of the Governing Body of each College; and

(*vii*) three persons (two of whom shall not be officers of the University) appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment or confer the recognition, as the case may be. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall appoint or recognize such person as he thinks fit.

ADDITIONAL STATUTES.

The recognition of Colleges, Act 28 (g) and 34 (i).

18. The following Colleges shall be recognized Colleges of the University, namely :—

(*a*) St. Stephen's College;

(*b*) Hindu College;

(*c*) Ramjas College; and

The Faculties, Section 24 (1).

19. (*i*) The following Faculties shall be included in the University, namely :—

(*a*) the Faculty of Arts,

(*b*) the Faculty of Science, and

(*c*) the Faculty of Law,

(*ii*) The Members of each Faculty other than those mentioned in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (1) of Statute 7 of the First Statutes shall hold office for a period of two years.

20. Appointed Teachers of the University shall be either :— The University teachers. Section 28 (h). Statute 4 (c).

(*a*) whole-time servants of the University paid by the University and appointed by the Executive Council as Professors, Readers or Lecturers or otherwise as Teachers of the University, or

(*b*) such persons, not being members of the staff of any College or Hall, as are appointed by the Executive Council as Honorary Professors, Readers or Lecturers or otherwise as Teachers of the University.

21. (*i*) Application for enrolment in the register of registered graduates shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar in the form prescribed for the purpose. Registration of graduates. Section 28 (j) and Statute 15.

(*ii*) No graduate shall be entitled to have his name enrolled, and retained, in the register of registered graduates except on payment of the following fees, namely :—

(*a*) an initial fee of Rs. 10; and

(*b*) an annual fee of Rs. 3

or

a compound fee of Rs. 30.

(*iii*) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, and after receipt of the prescribed fee, he shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the register.

(*iv*) The annual fee shall be payable in advance by the first day of October every year. If any registered graduate fails to pay the fee by that day, the Registrar shall cause his name to be removed from the register.

(*v*) A registered graduate whose name has been removed under clause (*iv*) of this Statute may, at any time, by payment of all arrears to the University, have his name re-enrolled in the register of registered graduates.

22. (*i*) No person shall be admitted to an *ad eundem* degree unless he pays the following fee to the University, namely :— *Ad Eundem* degrees, Statute 15 (a).

(*a*) for a Bachelor's degree	...	Rs. 10
(*b*) for a Master's degree ...	...	,, 20 and
(*c*) for a Doctor's degree ...	...	,, 50

(*ii*) Application for conferment of an *ad eundem* degree shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar upon the form prescribed for the purpose and shall be accompanied by the original diploma or certificate on which the applicant bases his claim for such degree :

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor may, for sufficient cause, dispense with the production of such original diploma or certificate and accept other evidence in support of the application.

(*iii*) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, the application shall be referred for decision to the Vice-Chancellor who shall have power to pass thereon the orders for the grant of an *ad eundem* degree.

Fellowship in Economics.

23. There shall be a University Fellowship in Economics or Political Science of the value of not less than Rs. 150 per mensem for two or more years for the encouragement of original study under such conditions as the Academic Council may prescribe by Regulations.

University Scholarships.

24. (1) Two scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 25 per month for students for the M.A. Examination and two scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 25 per month for students for the M.Sc. shall be awarded for merit on the result of the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination.

Provided that if less than two suitable candidates are available for either M.A. or M.Sc., the scholarship or scholarships, thus set free, may be transferred for the occasion to the M.Sc. and M.A. respectively, but only to candidates who have been placed in the first class.

(2) Six scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 10 per month, *plus* tuition fee each, shall be awarded—four on the result of the Intermediate Examination, Faculty of Arts, and two on the result of the Intermediate Examination, Faculty of Science.

(3) Eight scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 10 per month, *plus* tuition fee each, shall be awarded to students who have secured the highest percentage of marks in the Matriculation Examination of any University established by any law for the time being in force in British India, and who also satisfy the University in any supplementary examination that may be demanded by the University.

Duration of Vice-Chancellor's Term of Office.

25. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of two years.

The Provident Fund, Section 46 (1).

26. (*i*) The management of the Provident Fund shall vest in the Executive Council.

(*ii*) Every employé of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem or more shall be required to join the University Provident Fund as a subscriber :

Provided that any person appointed on probation to a substantive appointment whose services terminate before his confirmation shall not be entitled to receive any contribution to the Fund made on his behalf by the University or the interest accruing on such contribution. Any person appointed by the Provisional Executive Council shall be deemed to be on probation until he is confirmed in his appointment by the authority empowered to make such appointment under the Act.

(*iii*) Subscriptions to the Provident Fund shall be deducted monthly from the Pay Bill of each subscriber at the rate of 8 per cent. of his monthly pay and allowance.

The pay and allowance for purposes of calculating the amount of subscription shall be that as on the 1st April of each year, and the subscription shall not vary with any variation in the pay and allowance of the subscriber during the year. The subscription shall be paid in whole rupees only.

(*iv*) No subscription or contribution shall be made to the Provident Fund of a subscriber when he is on leave without pay. Subscription during leave with allowances shall be optional.

(*v*) The University shall make on behalf of each subscriber a monthly contribution to the Fund, expressed in whole rupees, at the rate of 12 per cent. of the pay and allowance on which the amount of his subscription is calculated. [This statute No. 26 is under revision.]

THE UNIVERSITY CODE

THE UNIVERSITY CODE.

I.—THE UNIVERSITY.

1. (1) The first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "the University of Delhi." Section 3. The University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

2. The University shall have the following powers, namely :— Section 4. The powers of the University.

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other Academic distinctions on, persons who—

(*a*) have pursued a course of study in the University,

or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures and instruction for, persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University,

(7) to appoint or recognize persons as Professors, Readers or Lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the University,

(8) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(9) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to recognize Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and to withdraw such recognition,

(10) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorized by the Ordinances,

(11) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare,

(12) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of the University corps of the Indian Territorial Force, and

(13) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

Section 5. Territorial exercise of powers.

3. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act, shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with, or admitted to, any privileges of the University :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution within the aforementioned limit shall be associated in any way with, or be admitted to, any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any institution specified in the order.

Section 5. University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

4. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not), approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

5. (A) (1) All recognized teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations. Section 7, Teaching of the University.

(2) Every teacher of the University shall be attached to a College, and at least one such teacher shall be attached to each College.

(3) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and, subject thereto, by the Regulations.

(5) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, it shall not be lawful for the University or any College to maintain classes, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University save with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and during such period as he may direct, or at any time to frame courses, conduct examinations or recognize institutions for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University save with such sanction and during such period.

(B) (1) All University lectures delivered by teachers, appointed by the University, shall be open to all students of the University who obtain permission from the Dean of the Faculty concerned. Ordinances.

(2) Lectures delivered by teachers recognised by the University, as part of the course of study provided by their College, shall be open to the students of other Colleges either by mutual arrangement between the Principals of the Colleges concerned, or under the direction of the Academic Council.

(C) (1) In the following Ordinances, by the term "direct University teaching" shall be meant—(*a*) lectures given or other teaching work done by appointed Teachers of the University and (*b*) lectures given or other teaching work done by recognised Teachers of the University under special arrangements made by the University authorities in consultation with the Principals of Colleges or Wardens of Halls concerned. Ordinances.

(2) Arrangements may be made from time to time by the University authorities in consultation with the Principals of Colleges and Wardens of Halls to provide in any Department of Teaching for direct University teaching other than that (if any) provided by appointed teachers of the University.

(3) Remuneration shall be given by the University to Colleges and Halls for direct University teaching given under Ordinance 2 above by recognised teachers of their staffs, the amount of such remuneration being in proportion to the amount of such teaching and

at such rates as may be fixed from time to time by the Executive Council.

(4) All direct University teaching shall be available on equal terms to students of all Colleges and Halls of the University. The Dean of the Faculty concerned shall determine from time to time the conditions of admission of students to any such direct University teaching in any subject.

(5) Lectures delivered by recognised Teachers of the University as part of the scheme of teaching of their own Colleges or Halls may be made open to the students of other Colleges or Halls either by mutual arrangement between the Principals or Wardens concerned or under the direction of the Academic Council with the consent of the Principals or Wardens concerned.

II.—THE CHANCELLOR.

6. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor-General. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also for the examination, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Chancellor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Chancellor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Vice-Chancellor for communication to the Chancellor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(6) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

III.—THE PRO-CHANCELLOR.

7. The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years. He shall, when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. Section 10. Term of office of Pro-Chancellor.

IV.—THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

8. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Section 11. Appointment of the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

9. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vcte thereat unless he is a member of the authority cr body concerned. Section 12. Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) (*a*) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(*b*) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under clause (*a*) affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council through the said officer, authority or other body within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to any order of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal or suspension of an officer or teacher of the University, or regarding the recognition

or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher, and shall exercise general control in the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(S)tatute. (6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(T)erm of (o)ffice of the (V)ice-(C)hancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of two years.

V.—THE RECTOR.

(S)ection 13. **10.** The Chancellor may appoint a Rector who shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions, and shall exercise such powers, and perform such duties, of the Vice-Chancellor, as the Chancellor, after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, may direct.

(P)owers and (d)uties of the Rector, G. I. Notification No. 339, dated 24th March 1923. under Section 13 of the Act. **11.** *Powers and Duties of the Rector*.—(1) The Rector shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) The Rector shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, have power to convene meetings of the Academic Council.

(3) In any emergency which, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, in the opinion of the Rector requires that immediate action should be taken, the Rector shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter report his action to the Vice-Chancellor for confirmation. On confirmation the action taken shall become the action of the Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor shall take the further steps required by section 12 (4) (*a*) of the Act.

(4) The Rector shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, and subject to his directions, exercise general control in the University and shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(5) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Rector, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, may appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and if he does, shall report the appointment to the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council.

VI.—THE TREASURER.

Section 14. **12.** (*1*) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remunera-

tion (if any) as the Executive Council shall deem fit. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall—

(1) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and advise in regard to its financial policy;

(2) subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University, and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts;

(3) subject to the powers of the Executive Council, be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;

(4) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University; and

(5) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Treasurer, whether permanent or otherwise, direct that the Registrar shall act as the Treasurer and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the Treasurer, and when any such direction has been made references to the Treasurer in this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be deemed to be references to the Registrar.

(2) The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

13. *Powers and Duties of the Treasurer.*—(*i*) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Treasurer shall have the following powers, namely:— **Powers and duties of the Treasurer.**

(1) he shall be the Head of the Accounts Department, and as such shall have general power of supervision over the Accounts Office;

(2) he shall be the custodian of all movable and immovable properties of the University including all valuable securities, grants, title deeds, sanads and cash of the University;

(3) he shall realise and receive all grants, or other monies due to the University, from the Imperial and Local Governments and from other bodies or individuals and he shall give receipts of discharge to all payments to the University; and

(4) he shall draw, over his signature, cheques, on behalf of the University, on any bank and shall make all disbursements on account of the University and sign cheques or such other instruments as may be necessary for that purpose.

(*ii*) The Treasurer, under the general supervision of the Executive Council, shall keep all cash above Rs. 1,000 with the Imperial Bank of India, Delhi Branch, and shall also keep with the said Bank all

valuable securities for safe custody and provisional realisation of interest.

(*iii*) The Treasurer shall maintain an account of all monies and assets of the University in his charge. Such account shall be appended to the annual revenue account of the University.

(5) The annual accounts and financial estimates of the University prepared by the Treasurer shall first be laid before the Committee whose recommendation thereon shall be submitted to the Executive Council for decision.

VII.—THE REGISTRAR.

Section 15.

14. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Regulations by the Executive Council.

15. (1) *Powers and Duties of the Registrar.*—Subject to the provisions of the Act and Statutes, the Registrar shall have the following powers, namely :—

(*a*) he shall conduct correspondence relating to the University and be responsible for the proper maintenance of all the records of the University; and

(*b*) he shall exercise such other powers as may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders of the Court and the Executive Council, the Academic Council and all other authorities of the University.

(2) The Registrar shall, save where otherwise provided, issue, over his signature, the notices convening all meetings of the Court, and of all other authorities of the University and maintain proper records of the proceedings of such meetings.

(3) The Registrar shall be responsible for the arrangement connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the University including the proper printing and issue of examination papers and all matters connected therewith.

(4) The Registrar shall be responsible that such information is regularly supplied to the Authorities and the Boards of the University as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University and in order that the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and the orders passed thereunder, may be duly carried into effect.

(5) The Registrar shall be in immediate charge of the Common Seal of the University and shall fix the Common Seal to such documents as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(6) The Registrar shall maintain a register of all graduates and under-graduates of the University. He shall record the address, and any change of address, communicated to him in writing by a member of the Court or of any other authority of the University.

(7) The Registrar shall, subject to the supervision of the Treasurer, pass bills for payment, from the imprest cash, for stationery, general charges, rents, rates and taxes, postage and telegrams within the budgeted amount, and may incur unforeseen expenses not specifically provided for in the budget upto an amount of Rs. 100.

VIII.—THE DEANS.

16. (1) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty. Section. 24 (3).

(2) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the Heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Section 24 (5).

(3) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years. Statute 10.

(4) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(5) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

IX.—THE PROCTOR.

17. There shall be a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit. Statute 16.

18. The Proctor shall be the Chairman and convener of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board. Ordinance.

X.—THE LIBRARIAN.

19. There shall be a Librarian for the University Library. Statute 16.

20. The Librarian shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Library Committee. Regulation by the Executive Council.

XI.—THE COURT.

21. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :— Section 18. Constitution.

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

(*i*) the Chancellor;

(*ii*) the Pro-Chancellor;

(*iii*) the Vice-Chancellor;
(*iv*) the Rector;
(*v*) the Treasurer;
(*vi*) the Registrar;
(*vii*) the Principals;
(*viii*) the Professors and Readers of the University; and
(*ix*) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Life Members.

(*x*) The Patrons of the University and persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council to be life members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

Class III.—Other Members.

(*xi*) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body;
(*xii*) persons elected from among their own body by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University;
(*xiii*) persons elected by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court;
(*xiv*) persons elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers;
(*xv*) persons appointed by the Chancellor; and
(*xvi*) a representative of the governing body of each College, elected or nominated by that body.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (*xi*), (*xii*), (*xiii*), (*xiv*) and (*xv*), and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under each clause of Class III, shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clauses (*xi*) and (*xii*) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statute 2. (3) (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 18, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely:—

(*i*) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;
(*ii*) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service;

(*iii*) the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India;

(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab;

(*v*) the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;

(*vi*) the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce;

(*vii*) the Chairman of the Delhi Municipality;

(*viii*) the Chairman of the Delhi District Board;

(*ix*) the Senior Officer serving in the Public Works Department under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;

(*x*) the Senior Medical Officer, Delhi;

(*xi*) the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges in Delhi which prepare candidates for admission to the University;

(*xii*) the Wardens.

(2) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty-five.

(3) The number of teachers to be elected as members of the Court by the teachers other than Professors and Readers shall be ten.

(4) The number of persons to be elected as members of the Court by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor shall not exceed eight.

(5) The number of persons to be elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers shall be two and four, respectively.

(6) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*xv*) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall be fifteen.

(7) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected under clause (*xii*) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

22. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court. Section 19. Meetings of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Ordinances for the election of Graduates.

23. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(*a*) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,

(*b*) of considering and cancelling Ordinances; and

(*c*) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

ORDINANCES FOR THE ELECTION OF GRADUATES.

Section 20. Powers and duties of the Court.

24. Ordinances regarding the mode of the first election of 25 (twenty-five) members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body, under section 18 (1), Class III (*xi*), and Statute 2 (2) of the Schedule :—

(1) The Registrar shall maintain in his office a register of graduates in such form as may be prescribed by Regulations made in this behalf by the Executive Council.

* Every graduate whose name is entered in the said register shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Court under section 18 (1), Class III (*xi*), and Statute 2 (2).

(2) Whenever there are one or more vacancies in the Court for election, the Registrar shall cause a notice to be issued showing the number of such vacancies and call on the registered graduates to make elections in the manner hereinafter laid down.

(3) The Registrar shall prepare a voting paper containing the names and addresses of all the registered graduates whose names are entered in the said register of graduates and shall mark with an asterisk the name or names of such graduates, if any, who are already members of the Court. One such voting paper along with the notice, referred to in paragraph 2 above, shall be posted to the name and registered address of each elector. The voting paper shall state the time and date on or before which it must be delivered in a sealed cover to the Registrar or posted to him in a registered cover, so as to reach him on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of such paper. The time thus specified shall not be less than 14 (fourteen) days from the date on which the voting paper is posted.

(4) Each elector shall have as many votes as there are vacancies and may distribute these votes as he desires.

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* NOTE.—The proposer must satisfy himself that the person for whom he votes is willing to offer himself for election.

(5) The elector shall strike out the names of persons for whom he does not vote and shall put an asterisk against the name or names of the person or persons for whom he votes indicating the number (in figures and words) of votes he gives for each. Such voting paper shall be signed by the elector. Any voting paper showing more than the correct total number of votes shall be invalid and shall not be counted.

(6) The voting papers shall be put by the voter in sealed covers, clearly marked as containing voting papers only, which shall be delivered to the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of voting papers or posted by the registered post so as to reach the Registrar before the said time and the said date.

(7) The Registrar shall provide for the custody of such voting papers which shall be kept in the sealed covers unopened until the time and the date fixed for the scrutiny of such voting papers. Due notice of such time and date as also the place of scrutiny shall be given by the Registrar to all the voters who shall have a right to be present during the scrutiny. On the said day, the Registrar shall open the said covers and scrutinize them in the presence of a Committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose. The Registrar shall prepare a return of the votes obtained by each person, and such return, when prepared, shall be verified by the members of the Committee present during the scrutiny. When the return has thus been verified, all the voting papers shall at once be destroyed.

(8) The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

(9) Where two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the Registrar shall report the case to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine, by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

(10) All objections to the voting papers, or the decisions of the Registrar on any point may, at once, be referred by the persons aggrieved to the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Rector, one of whom must be present at the scrutiny, and whose order in such matters shall be final.

(11) The Registrar shall, as may be necessary, prepare and print forms of voting papers for the use of the electors.

(12) No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the notice or the voting paper posted to any elector being not delivered to him.

(For Registration of Graduates see Chapter XLI.)

ORDINANCES FOR THE ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

Ordinances for the election of teachers.

25. Ordinances regarding the mode of the first election of 10 (ten) members of the Court by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University, from among their own body, under section 18 (1), Class III (*xii*) of the Act, and Statute 2 (3) of the Schedule :—

(1) Whenever there are one or more vacancies in the Court for election, the Registrar shall cause a notice to be issued and convene a meeting of the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University. At such meeting the Registrar shall preside but shall not be entitled to vote thereat. He shall have full power to determine all disputed questions of procedure.

(2) The members present shall vote by ballot for the person or persons whose names may be proposed at the meeting for election, and the person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been duly elected to fill the vacancy or vacancies. Votes shall be scrutinized by two persons appointed by the Registrar, and the ballot papers shall be destroyed immediately after the result has been announced.

(3) Each voter shall have as many votes as there are vacancies and may distribute these votes as he desires.

(4) When two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the Registrar shall determine, by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE COURT TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Statute 3 (1) (iv).

26. (1) Five members of the Court shall be elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number.

(2) All names of candidates for election to the Executive Council must be proposed and seconded by two members of the Court on a form prescribed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(3) Nominations shall ordinarily be made ten days before the date of election.

(4) A member of the Court shall be entitled to give only one vote to one candidate according to the number of vacancies.

(5) The election shall be held under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor.

(6) All voting shall be by ballot, there being two scrutineers appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(7) When two or more candidates have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the competing candidates shall draw lots in such manner as the Vice-Chancellor may prescribe.

(8) In the case of dispute on any point, the final decision shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor.

(9) All forms for nomination and ballot paper for election shall be in the form approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

(10) In these rules the Vice-Chancellor includes the Rector acting in his absence, or under his instructions.

Regulations for the conduct of the Meetings of the Court.

27. (1) (*i*) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court. Section 19.

(*ii*) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

(2) The annual meeting of the Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the Vice-Chancellor, be held during the third week in February, and may adjourn from time to time, if necessary. Regulations Time.

(3) The Registrar shall, not less than 30 days previous to each annual meeting of the Court, issue to each member a notice of the same. Notice of Meeting.

(4) (*i*) The Treasurer shall at the annual meeting of the Court present the annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University and a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year. Business for the Court.

(*ii*) The annual report, the annual accounts, the financial estimates and any draft statutes and ordinances shall be considered at the annual meeting.

(*iii*) Five members of the Court to be elected by the Court to the Executive Council shall be elected at its annual meeting.

(*iv*) Vacancies, if any, from among such five members shall be filled either at the next annual or an earlier meeting of the Court as the Vice-Chancellor may direct.

(*v*) The annual report of the University shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

(*vi*) The Court may draft statutes and consider the draft of any statutes submitted by the Executive Council and Ordinances made by the Executive Council at any meeting of the Court.

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(5) (*i*) The Chancellor shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court.

(*ii*) The Pro-Chancellor shall, when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at the meetings of the Court.

(*iii*) The Vice-Chancellor shall, when present, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, preside at the meetings of the Court.

(*iv*) The Rector shall, when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, preside at the meetings of the Court.

(*v*) If the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and the Rector, are absent from any meeting of the Court, the members present shall elect a chairman for the meeting.

Quorum.

(6) (*i*) At all meetings of the Court, 25 members, inclusive of the Chairman, shall form a quorum.

(*ii*) If a quorum is not present, 15 minutes after the appointed time of the meeting, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting.

(*iii*) Any member of the Court may, in the course of a meeting, call the attention of the Chairman in regard to the absence of the quorum, and, in the absence of a quorum, the Chairman shall either dissolve or adjourn the meeting.

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(7) (1) All resolutions shall appertain to the powers and duties of the Court in accordance with the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Any member who wishes to propose a resolution at the meeting of the Court shall forward the terms of the resolution to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than 23 days before the date fixed for the meeting.

(3) The Registrar, shall, at least 20 days before the date of the meeting issue an Agenda paper showing the business to be brought before the meeting, and the terms of all the resolutions to be proposed after their notice in writing has previously reached him, together with the names of the proposers.

(4) Notice of an amendment to a motion or resolution included in the Agenda must reach the Registrar at least 13 days before the meeting of the Court at which the motion or resolution is to be considered.

(5) If any amendments are received, the Registrar shall, at least 10 days before the date fixed for the meeting issue a revised Agenda showing all the proposed motions and amendments.

(6) In the case of meetings other than the annual meeting of the Court, the Registrar shall give such previous notice of the time and place of the meeting as the circumstances in each case may permit. In such cases he shall issue the Agenda paper along with a notice of the meeting.

(7) The requisition for a special meeting of the Court, signed by not less than 30 members of the Court, shall be accompanied, in writing, by the business which is intended to be transacted in the meeting of the Court together with the names of the proposers and the seconder of resolution or resolutions, if any, to be moved.

(8) No resolution, proposal, amendment, or any other business of which due notice has not been given shall be brought before the Court at any meeting without the special permission of the Chairman, except the following*—

(*a*) To adjourn the debate,

(*b*) To adjourn the meeting,

(*c*) To dissolve the meeting,

(*d*) To change the order of the business,

(*e*) To refer any matter to any authority of the University,

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*NOTE.—Motions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) shall not be moved without the sanction of the chairman.

(*f*) To pass to the next item of the business,

(*g*) To appoint a Committee, and

(*h*) To propose that the question be put to vote.

(9) No amendment of which a due notice has not been given shall be moved to a motion or resolution which is being considered at a meeting of the Court unless

(*a*) the Chairman rules it to be in order as arising out of the debate, or

(*b*) permission to move the amendment is given by a majority of the members present.

(10) At a special meeting of the Court, called on due requisition of members of the Court, any member may bring forward any amendment without previous notice being given.

rocedure. (8) (1) Every motion shall be affirmative in form and must be seconded.

(2) A motion standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting may be proposed by any other member of the Court.

(3) When a motion has been seconded the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman and the discussion thereon, if any, may then proceed. If no discussion is raised or no amendment thereto is proposed the motion shall at once be put to the vote.

(4) Every motion shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present. In the case of the votes being equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote as a member.

(5) When an amendment has been proposed and seconded, the terms of such an amendment shall be stated by the Chairman and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto shall proceed *pari pasu*. Not more than one motion and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same time.

(6) No amendment shall be proposed which will in effect constitute a direct negative to the motion.

(7) Every amendment must be relevant to the motion to which it is moved.

(8) No amendment shall be proposed which raises a question already disposed of by the meeting or which is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

(9) The order in which amendments are to be brought forward before the meeting shall be determined by the chairman.

(10) An amendment must be seconded in the same manner as the motion failing which it shall drop.

(11) A seconder of an amendment may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

(12) No member shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right to reply in either case at the close of the discussion, provided that a member who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once again upon such amendment. No speech in the Court, other than that of the Chairman, shall exceed ten minutes.

(13) The Chairman shall decide who is in possession of the House.

(14) No member shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

(15) When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall, after summing up, if he so desires, put the question to the vote thus :

(*a*) If there is an amendment, the Chairman shall state the motion and the amendment and take the vote of the meeting on the amendment.

(*b*) If the amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and subject to the foregoing regulations, any other amendment which is in order may then be proposed thereto.

(c) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended, shall be stated from the Chair and may then be debated as a substantive question to which any further amendments to the original motion which are in order may be proposed, subject to the foregoing regulations. Such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment. When all the amendments have been thus dealt with the Chairman shall take the vote of the meeting on the motion as amended as the substantive resolution.

(16) A member proposing the adjournment of the meeting or of a discussion shall also state the date and the time for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment shall be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

(17) If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

(18) A motion of an amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

(19) Any member may, with the permission of the Chairman, even whilst another is in possession of the House, rise to explain any misconception of any expression or expressions used by him but he shall confine himself strictly to the same.

(20) Any member may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one member in the course of speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

(21) The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order and may, at his own instance or at the instance of a member, call to order any member who is speaking. If the member so called to order disregards such call the Chairman may direct him to resume his

seat. If the member so directed to resume his seat disregards or questions the ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting or may forthwith at his discretion take a vote of the meeting as to whether such member shall not be suspended from his functions as a member for that day. If two-thirds of the members present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the member offending suspended and such member shall immediately withdraw. The meeting shall thereupon proceed to business treating such member as absent from the meeting.

(22) On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall call first for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands and shall declare the result thereof. Any member dissatisfied with such a declaration may then and there demand a division and the Chairman shall select two or more from among the members of the Court to act as tellers. The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each member who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the two columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting.

(23) When all the members present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the number of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote and, if he gives it, shall record the same on the voting paper below the signature of the tellers as follows:—"I give my casting vote" ('for' or 'against' the motion or amendment as the case may be) and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

(24) Any member may demand that votes be taken by ballot and the Chairman may decide that votes be recorded by ballot. In case a motion for ballot is supported by not less than six members of the Court present in the meeting, the Chairman shall order that votes be

recorded by ballot and shall select two or more from among the members of the Court to act as scrutineers. The Registrar shall then give voting paper to each member who shall record his vote 'for' or 'against' a motion in the one or other of the two columns of the voting paper according as he is in favour or against a motion or amendment before the meeting.

(25) When all the members present desiring to vote, including the scrutineers, have recorded their vote, the scrutineers shall cast up the number of the two columns and when the totals have been recorded shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman who shall thereupon declare the result of the ballot. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have second or casting vote and if he gives it, shall record the same on the voting paper below the signature of the tellers as follows:—"I give my casting vote" ('for' or 'against' the motion or amendment as the case may be), and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

(26) If the Chairman desires to take an active part in a debate, he shall vacate the Chair until the vote on that debate shall have been taken. During such time the Chair shall be taken by a member present appointed by the Chairman. The acting Chairman shall, during the debate in question, exercise all the rights of the Chairman.

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(9) (1) A motion for the appointment of a Committee on a subject under debate may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by Regulation No. 7 (2).

(2) A motion for the appointment of a Committee must define the purpose for which the Committee is to act and the number of its members. Amendments to enlarge or restrict the number may be made without previous notice. If the motion is carried, the member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form a Committee. Any member or members may thereupon propose and second other names. Votes shall then be taken and the requisite number appointed from those who obtain the largest number of votes.

(3) The Court shall appoint a member of the Committee as a chairman of the Committee.

(4) The quorum for a committee shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

(5) The committee appointed by the Court shall submit a report to the Court and it shall be presented to the Court at its meeting.

(10) No matter which has been decided by the Court shall, within a period of six months, be reconsidered by the Court, except at a special meeting of the Court convened for that purpose upon the requisition of not less than 30 members. **Reconsideration of previous decisions.**

(11) Once every twelve months or at such other intervals as the Court may direct, the Executive Council shall cause the minutes of the meetings of the authorities of the University be printed and a copy thereof be forwarded to each member of the Court. **Supply of minutes.**

(12) (1) Any member of the Court shall, subject to the Regulation of the Court, be entitled to put questions regarding any matter connected with the administration of the University. A member so putting a question or any other member of the Court shall be entitled to put supplementary questions. Notice of questions to be answered shall be given not less than twenty days before the date of the meeting. **Interpellations.**

(2) The Vice-Chancellor or in his absence the Rector may decline to answer any question if he considers it contrary to the best interests of the University. Such decision shall be final. The Vice-Chancellor or in his absence the Rector may decline to answer supplementary questions for the same reason.

(3) No question may be put which reflects upon the personal character or competence of a member of the University staff.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor or in his absence the Rector may ask for notice of a supplementary question which he is not prepared to answer without further enquiry into the facts of the case.

XII.—THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Section 21.

28. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Section 22. Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

29. The Executive Council—

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the remaining members shall be appointed from among the members of the Executive Council, provided that at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(*b*) shall determine the form, provide for the custody and regulate the use of the Common Seal of the University;

(*c*) shall lay before the Governor-General in Council annually a full statement of the financial requirements of the University and the Colleges;

(*d*) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(*e*) shall subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(*f*) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University transfers of any moveable or immoveable property;

(*g*) shall arrange for the holding of, and publish the results of, the University examinations;

(*h*) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the appointment or emoluments

of examiners, or the number, qualifications or emoluments of teachers otherwise than on a recommendation of the Academic Council; and

(*i*) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

30. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely :— **Statute 4. Powers of the Executive Council.**

(*a*) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;

(*c*) to appoint or recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants, in accordance with the Statutes;

(*d*) to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council;

(*e*) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint and recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;

(*f*) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(*g*) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University:

provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

(*h*) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(i) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, confirm and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

(j) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

ute 3, stitution. **31.** (1) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

(i) The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmir-Merwara;

(ii) the Deans of the Faculties;

(iii) the Principals.

Class II.—Other Members.

(iv) Five members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number;

(v) two members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council; and

(vi) two persons nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

ction 16. (3) The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Executive Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

32. (1) The Registrar shall, ordinarily, at least seven days before each meeting of the Executive Council, issue to each member thereof, a notice convening the meeting and a copy of the Agenda thereof: **Meetings.**

Provided that in the case of emergent meetings the Vice-Chancellor may suspend or modify the operation of this rule.

(2) At all meetings of the Executive Council six members shall form a quorum. **Quorum.**

(3) No resolution, proposal or other matter, foreign to, or wholly inconsistent with, the matter appearing on the Agenda paper, shall be decided by the Executive Council, except to the extent permitted by the Chairman whose decision on the subject shall be final.

(4) Every motion shall be in the form of a resolution which must be seconded.

(5) A motion standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting may be proposed on his behalf by any other member with the permission of the Chairman.

(6) When a motion has been duly proposed and seconded, the Chairman will read it to the meeting. It will then be open to discussion, and if there is no discussion, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

(7) Any member present may propose an amendment to a motion. When two or more amendments are proposed, the Chairman will put them to the vote in the inverse order, the last amendment being put to the vote first, and the first, last.

(8) It will be in the discretion of the Chairman to decide whether an amendment is in order or not.

(9) An amendment must be duly seconded.

(10) The proposer of an amendment may make a speech in support of his amendment, but he will not be entitled to reply.

(11) Every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. It will be in the option of the Chairman to decide the manner in which the votes of the members shall be recorded.

(12) In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have the casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

(13) No member has a right to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion or of an amendment except the proposer of the motion who will have the right of reply at the close of the discussion on the motion.

(14) No speech other than that of the Chairman shall exceed ten minutes in duration.

(15) It will be in the power of the Chairman to regulate the order of the speeches.

(16) A motion for dissolution of the meeting, adjournment of the meeting, adjournment of the discussion, or closure may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not in the form of an amendment, not while a member is speaking.

(17) If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting shall stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion shall stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion for closure is carried, the substantive proposal, or the amendment thereto, as the case may be, shall immediately be put to the vote.

(18) A member proposing the adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion shall also mention the date and time for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on the adjourned date shall be deemed to be the continuation of the adjourned meeting.

(19) No discussion will be allowed on a motion mentioned in Regulation No. 17.

(20) A member may withdraw his motion or amendment, and any motion or amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

(21) Any member may, by way of personal explanation, with the permission of the Chairman, explain any misconception of the fact, but in doing so he shall strictly confine himself to a statement of the fact.

(22) Any member may, at any time, in the course of a discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order.

(23) If a point of order is raised by one member in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall forthwith resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it.

(24) If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction, or of interruption to the discussion, or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

(25) The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may, at his own instance, or at the instance of any member, call to order any member who is speaking. If the member who is called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may suspend him from membership for the rest of the meeting, and in case of gross misbehaviour he may, with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting, suspend him for such longer time as he may consider necessary. No member may be suspended longer than the duration of the meeting without the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

(26) A member suspended for the rest of the sitting shall not take part in any discussion, but may remain present at the meeting.

(27) A member suspended with the vote of the two-thirds of the members present for a longer period than the duration of a meeting may be called upon to withdraw from the meeting, and thereupon he shall do so.

(28) Proposals relating to formal votes of thanks, messages of congratulation, or condolences, and other matters of like nature may be moved from the Chair without notice.

(29) On a requisition being signed by any five members of the Executive Council to convene a special meeting thereof, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. At such meeting only such subjects as the signatories to the requisition have set forth in the requisition shall first be brought forward and disposed of.

XIII.—THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

34. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes. **Section 22.**

33. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely :— **Statute 6. Powers and duties.**

(*a*) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(*b*) to make Regulations for, and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(*c*) to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned;

(*d*) to control the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(*e*) to assign subjects to the Faculties;

(*f*) to assign teachers to the Faculties;

(*g*) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon;

(*h*) to provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council; and

(*i*) to organize the teaching of the University and to control the work of teachers and Colleges.

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35. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Rector, shall be—

Class I—Ex-officio Members.

(*i*) The Deans of the Faculties;

(*ii*) the Principals;

(*iii*) the Professors and Readers; and

(*iv*) the Librarian of the University.

Class II—Other Members.

(*v*) Persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members, teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its numbers as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that teachers of the University co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers of the University.

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(4) The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Academic Council.

Regulations for the Conduct of Business at the Meetings of the Academic Council.

[In these regulations the "Vice-Chancellor" includes "in his absence the Rector."]

36. (1) Meetings of the Academic Council may be convened by the Vice-Chancellor at any time and shall be convened by him on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than five members. Meetings.

(2) The Agenda for every meeting shall be sent to all members of the Academic Council ordinarily not less than seven days before the meeting.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman of the Academic Council. In his absence, the Rector shall be the Chairman, and in the absence of both, the Council shall elect its own Chairman for the meeting from amongst the members present.

(4) Two-fifths of the total number of members of the Academic Council resident in Delhi at the time of any meeting shall form a quorum for that meeting, provided that the quorum shall never be less than nine members. Quorum.

(5) Business not included in the Agenda as sent to the members may only be taken up by permission of the Council given by a two-thirds majority vote, provided that (*a*) any recommendation to the Executive Council and (*b*) any business falling within the sphere of Committee of Courses and Studies which has not been considered by such Committee, shall, if they were not included in the Agenda, only be taken up by a *nemine contradicente* vote of the Council.

(6) All proceedings of the Academic Council shall be taken down in writing by the Registrar, who shall be its *ex-officio* Secretary. In the absence of the Registrar, the Chairman may appoint any other person to act as Secretary for any meeting.

(7) All proposals brought forward for the consideration of the Academic Council shall be decided by a majority of votes. The Chairman may decide that any matter may be so decided by a secret ballot or by the show of hands at his discretion.

(8) All amendments to any proposal shall be put before the proposal itself, the last amendment being put up first, and if carried, other amendments inconsistent with it will be treated as rejected and the substantive proposal will likewise be so treated.

(9) It will be open to the Chairman to put to the vote any amendment in parts, or two more amendments consolidated. The Chairman may also take votes on two or more amendments in the alternative.

(10) All the rules of the Executive Council not inconsistent with these rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all meetings of the Academic Council.

(11) The Chairman may give his own vote and, on equality of votes, he shall possess a casting vote.

XIV—THE FACULTIES (General).

37. (1) Provision shall be made as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act for the inclusion in the University of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology and Section 26.

Indian Fine Arts (including Music), and such other Faculties shall be included in the University (whether by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(4) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to be Head of the Department such one of the Professors or, if there is no Professor, such one of the Readers as he thinks fit. The Head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

(5) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the Heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statute 7. Constitution.

38. Each Faculty shall consist of—

(*i*) the Heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;
(*ii*) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;
(*iii*) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and
(*iv*) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed, in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science, twenty-five, and in the case of any other Faculty, fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Statute 8. Powers.

39. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

(*a*) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies; and

(*b*) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

40. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years. **Statute 10. The Dean.**

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any Committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

41. (*i*) The following Faculties shall be included in the University, namely :— **Statute 19.**

(*a*) The Faculty of Arts.
(*b*) The Faculty of Science.
(*c*) The Faculty of Law.

(*ii*) The Members of each Faculty other than those mentioned in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (1) of Statute 7 of the First Statutes shall hold office for a period of two years.

XV.—THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

42. (1) The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty :— **Ordinance.**

1. English.
2. Philosophy.
3. Economics.
4. History.
5. Civics and Politics.
6. Mathematics.
7. Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali.
8. Arabic, Persian and Urdu.
9. Physics.
10. Chemistry.

XVI.—THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

43. (1) The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty :— **Ordinances.**

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry and Biology.
3. Mathematics.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

ings. **44.** (1) Meetings of the Faculty may be convened by the Dean of the Faculty at any time and shall be convened by him on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than three members.

(2) The Registrar shall, not less than five days previous to each meeting of the Faculty, issue to each member a notice stating the time and place of the meeting along with the Agenda paper.

(3) Any member wishing to make a proposal not included in the Agenda may send his proposal to the Registrar, so as to reach his office at least three days before the date of the meeting. The Registrar shall circulate these proposals among the members.

(4) No business proposal of which previous notice has not been given shall be brought before the Faculty at the meeting, except by special permission of the Chairman.

um. (5) At all meetings of the Faculty of Science, six members inclusive of the Chairman, shall form a quorum.

(6) In the absence of the Dean, the members present shall elect their own Chairman.

(7) The Chairman may give his own vote, and, on equality of votes, he shall possess a casting vote.

(8) The rules of discussion shall be the same as those for the meetings of the Academic Council and the Chairman shall have the power to enforce them at his discretion.

XVII.—THE FACULTY OF LAW.

inance. **45.** The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty :—

1. JURISPRUDENCE :—(*i*) Roman Law; (*ii*) Constitutional Law; (*iii*) International Law; (*iv*) Equity.
2. CIVIL LAW :—(*i*) Contracts and Torts; (*ii*) Transfer of Property; (*iii*) Specific Relief; (*iv*) Minor's Succession Act; (*v*) Civil Procedure; (*vi*) Registration Act; (*vii*) Stamp and Court Fees Acts; (*viii*) Revenue and Tenancy Act; (*ix*) Limitation and Easements.
3. CRIMINAL LAW AND EVIDENCE :—(*i*) Criminal Law; (*ii*) Law of Evidence.
4. Hindu and Muhammadan Laws.

XVIII.—ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

A.—Qualifications for Admission.

gree rses. ction (2). **46.** (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, incorporated by any law for the

time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) During a period of five years from the 1st of May, 1922, and such further period as the Governor-General in Council may direct, any student who has passed a Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or any examination recognized as equivalent thereto, and possesses such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances, shall be eligible for admission to the University. Any such qualification may be tested by examination prescribed by the University. Intermediate. Section 36 (2).

(3) In the following Ordinances the term "Indian University" means an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force.

(4) The following School-Leaving Certificate and other examinations of Universities, Boards or Educational Bodies are recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, in accordance with the provisions of the Act :— Ordinances.

(*a*) The School-Leaving Examination conducted by the Joint Examination Board of the Bombay Presidency;

(*b*) the High School Examination conducted by the Intermediate Examination Board of the Aligarh Muslim University;

(*c*) the Diploma Examination held in the Chief's Colleges;

(*d*) the High School Final Examination for European Schools in India;

(*e*) the Cambridge Senior School Examination :

Provided that the subjects specified on the certificate include English Composition, History, Geography and any two of the following subjects, *viz.*, Latin or French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Experimental Science, Botany and Agricultural Science:

(*f*) the Higher Oxford Local Examination;

(*g*) the High School Examination conducted under the authority of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces;

(*h*) the N. W. F. School Final Examination;

(*i*) the Madras School-Leaving Certificate Examination;

(*j*) the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final Examination conducted by the Education Department in Burma, provided that Mathematics is one of the subjects in which the applicant has satisfied the examiners;

(*k*) the School-Leaving Certificate Examination of Mysore;

(*l*) the Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University either in the Faculty of Arts or in the Faculty of Science;

(*m*) the C. P. High School Board Examination.

[Mig]ration [dur]ing [cour]se. (5) A student who has not completed his course of study for the examination for which he is reading in any other Indian University, and wishes to migrate to the University of Delhi, may be admitted to this University by special decision of the Academic Council in each case on submission of a leaving certificate (including a certificate of good moral character) and a certified copy of the entries against his name in the register of students of the University concerned.

[Mi]gration [aft]er the [co]mpletion [of] course. (6) A student who has completed his course of studies but has not passed the examination for which he was reading in any Indian University, other than the University of Delhi, may not be admitted to the University of Delhi in the class corresponding to that in which he was reading, except by special decision of the Academic Council in each case.

(7) Students shall not be eligible for admission to post-graduate courses of study or examinations unless they have passed a degree examination of an Indian University, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

B.—Method of Admission.

47. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an Admission Committee appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(2) The Admission Committee shall consist of the following members:—

Principals of Colleges;
Two members elected by the Academic Council;
One member nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
The Registrar.

(3) The Admission Committee shall elect its own Chairman, but if the Vice-Chancellor or the Rector is a member of it, he shall be *ex-officio* Chairman.

(4) The following shall be the procedure of admission of students to the University:—

(*a*) The Principals of colleges shall register students, on production of necessary certificates, as members of their colleges, provisionally, for admission to the University.

(*b*) Applications for such registration shall be made on a prescribed form supplied by each college.

(c) The list of students, so registered, shall be submitted by the Principals to the Admission Committee, which shall either confirm the registration or reject it in accordance with the Ordinances.

(d) Students whose registration is confirmed by the Admission Committee shall become students of the University on enrolling their names in the University Register and paying the prescribed fee.

(e) If an application for admission is not made to the Principal of a college, it shall be submitted by the Registrar to the Admission Committee who shall, if they accept the application, either arrange for the applicant's registration by the Principal of a college or make such other arrangements as may be determined by the University.

(5) The Academic Council shall fix, from time to time, the dates within which students may be registered by colleges.

Cases of late registration, beyond the limits so prescribed, may be accepted for enrolment by the Admission Committee at its discretion up to such a date as the Academic Council may, from time to time, determine, but thereafter must be referred individually to the decision of the Academic Council.

(6) Applications for migration from one constituent college of the University to another, after the regular period of admission has expired, shall only be entertained by a Principal, if forwarded by the first Principal, and the necessary alteration in the enrolment entries shall only be made by the Registrar after receiving the consent in writing of both the Principals concerned.

(7) The Dean of a Faculty, subject to the sanction of that Faculty, may admit any person who is not a student of the University, to attend one or more courses of University lectures delivered by teachers appointed by the University, in that Faculty, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. Such a student shall not be entitled to appear in any examination of the University but certificates of diligent study may be granted to him.

C.—*Re-admission of Students.*

48. (1) A student of the University, having passed in any examination of the University, may be registered for admission to the next higher course, or, having failed, may be registered for re-admission to his last class at the discretion of the Principal of any college of the University, within the prescribed dates of registration. No enrolment fee shall be charged in such cases, and a remark in the University Register shall be deemed as equivalent to fresh enrolment.

(2) If a student's name is struck off the rolls of his college, he may be re-admitted to the same class at the discretion of his Principal. No enrolment fee shall be charged in such a case and a remark in the University Register shall be deemed as equivalent to fresh enrolment.

N.B.—The term "his College" in this rule means "the College last attended by the student."

XIX.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

49. (*i*) English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

(*ii*) Every candidate shall be required to take four subjects only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select two other subjects, as hereinafter provided.

(*iii*) The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects—

(1) English.

(2) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian), or, in the case of female candidates, one of the Vernaculars—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or Punjabi.

N.B.—A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian—or in the case of female candidates—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or Punjabi) is regarded as an elective subject for the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of Delhi for the year 1926 for the students who have not taken a Classical Language in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Elective Subjects (two of the following may be taken) :—

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics and Chemistry.
3. Philosophy.
4. History.

In addition to the above, there shall be an additional paper in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or Punjabi which may be taken by any candidate not already taking an Indian Vernacular as an elective subject.

(*iv*) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
English	150
Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian	150
Indian Vernacular	150
History	150
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	150
Physics and Chemistry	150
Additional paper in Vernacular ...	50

(*v*) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject.

In Physics and Chemistry this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate only, but twenty-five per cent. is required in the practical examination.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the additional paper in the Indian Vernacular unless he obtains thirty-three per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

(*vi*) Candidates who gain three hundred and sixty marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and sixty marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only towards the end of the year, or, if he fails then, at the next University Examination on payment, on each occasion, of the same fees as prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, and if he passes in that subject in either of these examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination :

Provided that candidates to whom the concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in a College :

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

(*vii*) The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Academic Council are specified in the Appendix. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of Reading can be changed from time to time by the Academic Council, such changes being duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

(*viii*) The Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

(*ix*) Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian of the University of the Panjab shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have

obtained a certificate, " pass marks " be taken as representing the value of those marks.

(x) Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in an additional test—in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for Medical College.

50. *Marks.*

I.—ENGLISH—

		Marks.
1. Oral examination: Reading		10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Text-book paper:—Explanations of text, argument and subject matter, including cross-references between and within the text-books; and paraphrasing of passages in verse and prose		70
(b) Translation from the Vernacular, including idiomatic sentences ...	35	70
Essay and Composition ...	35	
Total ...		150

For candidates whose Vernacular is English (a Special Paper)

(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ...	70
Total ...	150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

The main purpose of the course is to enable students to understand straightforward English prose on subjects of general interest, and simple English verse; to assimilate the main lines of the subject matter; and to express themselves in English with a fair degree of accuracy.

Questions on literary criticism, on the biography of authors, and on historical, literary or mythological allusions shall not be included in Examination papers.

II.—MATHEMATICS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry ...	75
(b) Conics, Analytical and Geometrical and Differential Calculus	75
Total ...	150

III.—HISTORY—

	Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper (*a*) Compulsory—British History ...	70
One of the following:—	
Paper (*b*) (*i*) A period of Indian History—Hindu or Muhammadan, *or* (*ii*) The ancient and mediæval periods of European History, *or* (*iii*) The modern period of European History	80
Total ...	150

NOTE.—An elementary knowledge of related Geography will be required in all cases.

IV.—PHILOSOPHY—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*) Logic	75
(*b*) Psychology	75
Total ...	150

V.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY—

(*a*) Practical Examination—		
Physics	25	50
Chemistry (Inorganic) ...	25	
(*b*) Two written papers of three hours each—		
Physics		50
Chemistry		50
Total ...		150

VI A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE—

(*Sanskrit or Arabic*)—

Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*) Poetry: Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages: Grammar		75
(*b*) 1. Prose: Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages	40	75
2. Translation from English into the Classical language ...	35	
Total ...		150

VII.—PERSIAN—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*) Poetry: Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages: Grammar ...		75
(*b*) 1. Prose: Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	40	75
2. Translation from English into Persian	35	
Total ...		150

VIII.—A VERNACULAR LANGUAGE (*for female candidates only*)

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*) Poetry: Translation from the Vernacular language into English and explanation of passages: Grammar		75
(*b*) 1. Prose: Translation from the Vernacular language into English and explanation of passages	40	75
2. Translation from English into the Vernacular language ...	35	
Total ...		150

IX.—ADDITIONAL VERNACULAR PAPER—

One paper 50

XX.—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

51. (1) The courses for B.A. ordinary degree shall extend over a period of two years after the passing of the Intermediate Examination.

(2) A student who fails to pass the ordinary degree examination may, subject to the Ordinances, be admitted to the examination again after a further period of at least one academic year.

(3) English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

(4) Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only, namely, English, and two of the following :—

(1) A Classical language (Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian).
(2) A. Course of Mathematics.
(3) B. Course of Mathematics.
(4) History.
(5) Political Economy.
(6) Philosophy.
(7) Physics *or* Chemistry.

Provided that no candidate shall take Physics or Chemistry who has not taken Physics and Chemistry with Mathematics in the Intermediate Arts Examination.

(5) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

				Marks.
English	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit or Arabic		...	...	150
Persian	...	...	...	150
History	...	...	...	150
Political Economy		...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	...	150
Philosophy	...	...	...	150
Physics or Chemistry		...	...	150

(6) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in English, in one other subject and in the aggregate of pass papers, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In Physics and Chemistry this percentage shall be required in both the practical and the written examinations.

(7) Candidates who gain two hundred and ninety marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and ten marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

(8) Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be declared to have passed the examination if he makes up three marks in the aggregate in addition to the 45 per cent. for each mark by which he is short:

Provided that this shall not apply to the candidates who have failed to obtain a minimum number of marks required to pass Practical Tests in Science subjects.

52. *Marks.*

I.—ENGLISH— Marks.

Three written papers of three hours each—

	Marks.
(*a*) Explanation of passages in Prose with questions on the text-books, including cross-references between and within them ...	50
(*b*) Unseen passages from modern books and magazines, with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express in good English the meaning of what he reads. An Essay	50
(c) Explanation of passages in poetry with questions on the text-books and their authors	50
Total ...	150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

Honours Papers—		Marks.
Paper (*a*)	... ...	100
Paper (*b*)	... ...	100
	Total ...	200

II.—History—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A. (*Compulsory*)	A special period of British Indian History	75
One of the following :—		
Paper B.	(*i*) A period of English History, (*ii*) A period of European History *or* (*iii*) A period of Greek or Roman History.	75
	Total ...	150

Note.—Some knowledge of related Geography will be required in each case.

Honours Papers—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A.—A period of early Indian History	...	100
Paper B.—One of the following :— (*i*) Political Science, *or* (*ii*) Constitutional History, *or* (*iii*) A Geographical subject	...	100
Total	...	200

III.—Economics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A.—Political Economy	... ...	75
Paper B.—Application of Economic Principles to Indian Topics	... ...	75
Total	...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—	Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper A.—Economics, Higher Course ...	100
Paper B.—Special Economic Topics, such as Banking and Exchange, to be fixed from year to year	100
Total ...	200

IV.—MATHEMATICS—

1. *A. Course*—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
Statics and Dynamics	75
Differential and Integral Calculus ...	75
Total ...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—

(*a*) Particle Dynamics (Analytical)	100
(*b*) Further Course on the Calculus	100
Total ...	200

2. *B. Course*—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*) Plane Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry including second degree surfaces (referred to their axes)	75
(*b*) Theory of Equation; Determinants; Differential Equations	75
Total ...	150

V.—PHILOSOPHY—

Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper (*a*) Ethics	75
Paper (*b*) Psychology	75
Total ...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—

Paper (*a*)	...	100
Paper (*b*)	...	100
Total	...	200

VI.—PHYSICS OR CHEMISTRY—

Physics—

1. Practical Examination ...	...		50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—			
(*a*) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat ...	...		50
(*b*) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	...		50
Total	...		150

Chemistry—

1. Practical Examination ...	...		50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—			
(*a*) Inorganic		35	50
Physical		15	
(*b*) Organic		35	50
Physical		15	
Total	...		150

VII.—A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE—

Sanskrit, Arabic—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*) Poetry: Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages: Grammar and Prosody	...		75
(*b*) 1. Prose: Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages ...	...	40	75
2. Translation from English into Classical language	...	35	
Total	...		150

		Marks.
HONOURS PAPERS—		
Paper (*a*)		100
Paper (*b*)		100
Total ...		200

VIII.—PERSIAN—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*) Poetry: Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages: Grammar and Prosody		75
(*b*) 1. Prose: Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages ...	35	75
2. Translation from English into Persian and Composition ...	40	
Total ...		150

HONOURS PAPERS—	
Paper (*a*)	100
Paper (*b*)	100
Total ...	200

XXI.—MASTER OF ARTS.

53. (1) The M.A. degree shall be conferred only after a regular course of study and University Examination.

(2) The M.A. course shall be a two-year course but that a student may be permitted, in special cases, to take the examination within one year of his passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination.

(3) The M.A. course shall consist in each case of one subject of study from among the following :—

(*1*) Languages (English, Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian).

(*2*) History.

(3) Political Economy.

(4) Mathematics.

(5) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(4) English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

(5) Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject.

(6) The examination in languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions on the standard writings of the language.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

(7) The examination in English shall include translation into English from the Vernacular of the candidate, and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose Vernacular is English, a paper of English Literature of the 19th century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule. It shall also include questions on the History of the English Language and Literature.

(8) The examination in the Classical languages and Persian shall include translations into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

(9) Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

(10) Six papers of three hours each shall be set in each subject.

(11) Each paper shall carry 100 marks.

(12) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty-five per cent in the aggregate and thirty-three per cent. in each paper, excepting the Essay Paper in English for which forty-five per cent shall be required.

(13) Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than fifty-five per cent, in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

XXII.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

54. (1) Every candidate shall be required to take up either (*a*) *four* subjects, or (*b*) the Medical Students' group.

(2) The following are the subjects of examination, with the scale of marks allotted to each, for candidates taking four subjects :—

(*a*) *Four Subjects*—

Every candidate shall be examined in English (marks 150) and in *one* of the following two groups :—

		Marks.
Group 1.	(*a*) Mathematics	150
	(*b*) Physics	150
	(*c*) Chemistry	150
Group 2.	(*a*) Biology	150
	(*b*) Physics (a knowledge of the elements of Trigonometry and Mechanics will be expected) ...	150
	(*c*) Chemistry	150

(3) The following are the subjects with the scale of marks allotted to each, for candidates taking the Medical Students' group :—

(*b*) *Subjects*—

			Marks.
1.	English		150
2.	Biology		150
3.	Chemistry (with Organic)		150
4.	(*i*) Physics ...	75	150
	(*ii*) Mathematics, Paper (*a*)	75	

(4) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent in each subject.

In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only twenty-five per cent in the practical examination.

(5) Candidates who gain three hundred and forty marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and fifty marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only towards the end of the year, or if he fails then, at the next University Examination on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, or in the case of an ex-student or teacher of thirty rupees, on each occasion; and if he passes in that subject in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination :

Provided that candidates to whom the concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the degree of Bachelor in a College.

(6) Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in any additional test in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for the Medical College.

(7) A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a Classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect on payment of Rs. 5.

55. *Marks.* Marks.

I.—ENGLISH—

1. Oral Examination: Reading		10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*) Grammar, Explanation and Paraphrasing of passages in Poetry and Prose ...		70
(*b*) Translation from the Vernacular, including idiomatic sentences	35	70
Essay and Composition ...	35	
		150

For European Candidates (a Special Paper)—

(*b*) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ... 70

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (*b*) a minimum of 33 per cent of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—MATHEMATICS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*) Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry	75
(*b*) Conic, Analytical and Geometrical and Differential Calculus	75
Total ...	150

		Marks.
III.—Physics—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*) Mechanics, Heat and Light	...	50
(*b*) Sound, Electricity and Magnetism	...	50
Practical Examination ...	...	50
Total	...	150
IV.—Chemistry—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*) Inorganic	...	50
(*b*) Organic	...	50
Practical Examination ...	...	50
Total	...	150
V.—Chemistry (with Organic)—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*) Organic	...	50
(*b*) Inorganic	...	50
Practical Examination ...	...	50
Total	...	150

VI.—(*i*) Physics—			
One paper of three hours	...	50	75
Practical Examination	...	25	
(*ii*) **Mathematics**—(Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry—			
One paper of three hours	...	...	75
Total		...	150
VII.—Biology—			
Two written papers of three hours each—			
(*a*) Botany ...	...	...	50
(*b*) Zoology ...	...	...	50
Practical Examination—			
Botany ...	...	25	50
Zoology ...	...	25	
Total		...	150

Chemistry (Additional test to qualify for admission to the Medical College)—

(*a*) One written paper of three hours	...	100
(*b*) Oral and Practical Examination	...	50
Total	...	150

XXIII.—BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

(1) The courses of studies for the ordinary Degree of Bachelor of Science shall extend over two academic years after the passing of the Intermediate Examination—Faculty of Science and there shall be one Degree Examination at the end of the second academic year.

(2) A student who fails to pass the ordinary Degree Examination may, subject to the Ordinances, be admitted to the Examination again after a further period of at least one academic year.

(3) Every candidate shall be required to take up English, and any *one* of the following groups :—

(*a*) Mathematics and Physics.

(*b*) Physics and Chemistry.

(*c*) Mathematics and Chemistry.

Provided that a candidate shall not take up any Science unless he has taken the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination, and provided that he shall not take up group (*b*) unless he has also taken up Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination.

(4) The Final Examination in a Science subject shall comprise two papers and a Practical Examination in each case and the Examination in Mathematics shall comprise two papers.

(5) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
English	150
Physics	150
Chemistry	150
Mathematics	150

(6) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent in English and forty per cent in each Science subject and in the aggregate of the pass papers. This percentage shall be required in both the practical and written examinations.

(7) Candidates who gain two hundred and ninety marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and ten marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 45 per cent of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent of the marks in that subject, may be declared to have passed the examination if he makes up three marks in the aggregate in addition to the 45 per cent for each mark by which he is short :

Provided that this shall not apply to the candidates who have failed to obtain a minimum number of marks required to pass the Practical Tests in Science subjects.

57. *Marks.* Marks.

I.—ENGLISH—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*) Explanation of passages in Prose with questions on the text-books and their authors	75
(*b*) Unseen passages, from modern books and magazines, with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express the meaning of what he reads, and his knowledge of English idiom: An Essay	75
Total ...	150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

II.—PHYSICS—

1. Practical Examination	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	50
(*b*) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism ...	50
	150

III.—CHEMISTRY—

1. Practical Examination		50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*) Inorganic	35	50
Physical	15	
(*b*) Organic	35	50
Physical	15	
Total ...		150

XXIV.—BACHELOR OF LAWS.

58. (1) Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) He must have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of any Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force.

Length of course.

(b) He must after passing that examination have prosecuted a regular course of study, as hereinafter prescribed, for not less than two academic years.

(c) He must pass two examinations in Law :—

(i) The Previous Examination in law after one year's course of law study; and

(ii) The Final Examination in law after one years' course of law study.

Both the examinations shall be held annually, and no candidate shall be admitted to the Final Examination until a year after passing the Previous Examination.

Percentage of attendance at lectures.

(2) No candidate shall be considered to have prosecuted a regular course of study unless he has attended—

(a) At least 75 per cent. of the full number of lectures in each subject or group of subjects mentioned in Ordinance (4) as forming the subject of a separate paper.

(b) At least 75 per cent. of the number of sittings of a Moot Court in each of the said subjects or groups of subjects (such full number not being less than 12).

Subjects for Examination.

(3) The Previous and Final Examinations shall be both written and oral.

(4) The following shall be the subjects for the Previous and Final Examinations, namely :—

For the Previous Examination—

(i) Jurisprudence ... ... One paper.

(ii) Principles of Equity including the Law of Trusts ... ... One paper.

(iii) Elements of Roman Law and the Principles of Legislation ... One paper.

(iv) Principles of English Law of Real Property ... ... One paper.

(v) Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession ... ... One paper.

(vi) The Law of Crimes and the Principles of Criminal Procedure ... One paper.

(vii) Constitutional Law ... ... One paper.

For the Final Examination—

(i) Hindu Law and Panjab Customary Law One paper.

(*ii*) Muhammadan Law ... ... One paper.
(*iii*) The Law relating to Persons ... One paper.
(*iv*) The Law relating to Property including :—
(*a*) The Law of Land Tenures, Land Revenue and Prescription ... One paper.
(*b*) The Law of Transfer *inter vivos* One paper.
(*v*) The Law of Contracts and Torts ... One paper.
(*vi*) The Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure One paper.

(5) The limits of each subject mentioned in the preceding Ordinance shall be indicated by the Faculty of Law subject to the control of the Academic Council, as provided in Section 24 of the Act. The Faculty shall, from time to time, specify the text books, Legislative Acts and Statutes and a list of leading cases to be studied in original judgments as expositions of important legal principles.

Admission and tuition fees.

(6) Every candidate shall, before admission to the Law Classes, pay the following fees :—

Previous Class—

Admission ... Rs. 40
Tuition ... ,, 10 per month.

II Year Class—

Admission ... Rs. 50
Tuition ... ,, 15 per month.

Those otherwise eligible to appear for the two examinations at the same time shall pay the prescribed fee of Rs. 90 and Rs. 25 at the same time.

(7) Students joining the 2nd-year class in 1924, will be allowed to prosecute their studies in accordance with the regulations of the Panjab University. Those seeking admission to the Previous Law Class will be subject to these Ordinances prescribing the course of studies.

Time for Examination

(8) The Previous and Final Examinations shall ordinarily be held in the Spring Term at such time and place as the Vice-Chancellor may from time to time determine.

Examination fees.

(9) Any Bachelor of Arts or Science who has, after passing his Degree Examination, prosecuted a course of study as explained in these Ordinances, may if otherwise eligible, be admitted to the Examination upon his applying for such admission on a form prescribed by the University with an admission fee of Rs. 60 at least 30 days before the commencement of the examination.

(10) A candidate who fails to prosecute his application or fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to obtain a refund of the fee, but he may be admitted to

one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a fresh fee and upon his complying with the other conditions of admission.

(11) As soon as possible, after each examination the List of the names of the successful candidates shall be published in two classes as required by Ordinance 18 arranged in the order of merit.

(12) A student may during the first year of his law study prosecute a regular course of study as explained in these Ordinances in the subjects for the Final Examination, notwithstanding that he has not already passed the Previous Examination, and no student shall be debarred from prosecuting such regular course of study in the course for the Final Examiantion in the second year of his law study by reason of his failing to pass or present himself for the Previous Examination at the end of the first year. But no one who is not a Master of Arts or Science shall be admitted to the Final Examination until a year after his passing the Previous Examination.

(13) Anyone who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science and has prosecuted a regular course of study as prescribed in these Ordinances for 2 years and has passed the Previous Examination may be admitted to the Final Examination in Law if he sends his application with a fee of Rs. 60 and with certificates in the form prescribed by the University to the Registrar at least 30 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination and anyone who has prosecuted a regular course of study as abovementioned and who as a Master of Arts or Science is entitled under the foregoing provisions of these Ordinances to present himself for the Previous and Final Examinations in the same year may be admitted at the same time to the two examinations if he sends his application with the prescribed fees and certificates in the prescribed forms to the Registrar at least 30 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the earlier of the two examinations.

(14) If a candidate who is admitted to the Previous and Final Examinations at the same time succeeds in the former and fails in the latter, he shall be deemed to have passed the Previous Examination and he may be admitted to any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, in compliance with the other requirements of the Ordinances. But if he succeeds in the Final Examination and fails in the Previous Examination, he shall be deemed to have failed in both, and he may be subsequently admitted to the two examinations at the same time on payment of the prescribed fees.

(15) Seven papers shall be set for each Previous and Final Law Examinations, and each paper shall carry the maximum of 100 marks.

(16) 100 marks shall be allotted for each of the Previous and Final Examinations for *viva voce* test.

(17) The *viva voce* examination is intended to test the general ability of the student, his power of expression, his ability in arguments and the mastery of the subjects he has studied. In allotting marks regard will be had to a candidate's proficiency in all these respects.

(18) A candidate will be classified first and second class in the order of merit only on the combined result of the Previous and Final Examinations. In order to obtain a first class certificate, a candidate must obtain 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks. In order to pass second class in the Previous or in the Final Examination, a candidate must obtain 40 per cent. in each paper and 50 per cent. in the aggregate. Any candidate who has failed in one paper only at either examinations and by not more than 5 marks, and has shown merit by gaining 60 per cent. or more marks at the examinations shall be allowed to pass, but he shall not be allowed to obtain a first class whatever may be the aggregate number of marks obtained by him, provided that the examiners or the moderators or the Executive Council may in a special case of high general proficiency place a student in the first class, though he was not otherwise qualified to be so classed. **Percentage of marks required to pass the Examination.**

(19) Each successful candidate at the Previous Examination shall receive a certificate in the form prescribed by the University.

(20) Each successful candidate at the Final Examination shall receive with his Degree of LL.B., a diploma in the form prescribed by the University setting forth the class in which he was placed and the place obtained in the order of merit.

The Faculty of Law shall comprise the following Departments of Teaching, *viz.* :— **Departments of Teaching.**

1. *Jurisprudence* :—(*i*) Roman Law; (*ii*) Constitutional Law; (*iii*) International Law; (*iv*) Equity.
2. *Civil Law* :—(*i*) Contracts and Torts; (*ii*) Transfer of Property; (*iii*) Specific Relief; (*iv*) Minor's Succession Act; (*v*) Civil Procedure; (*vi*) Registration Act; (*vii*) Stamp and Court Fees Acts; (*viii*) Revenue and Tenancy Acts; (*ix*) Limitation and Easements.
3. *Criminal Law and Evidence* :—(*i*) Criminal Law; (*ii*) Law of Evidence.
4. *Hindu and Muhammadan Laws.*

Students of the Previous Law Class and of the II Year Class shall be required to pay 12 months' fees per year, commencing from the month of May. **Regulations. Fee payable for full 12 months.**

As far as possible, two lectures shall be delivered to each class daily on 5 days of the week, leaving Saturdays for Moot Courts, and each lecture shall last for a period of 45 minutes, and as far as possible, classes shall be held in the evenings. **Evening Classes.**

XXV.—MASTER OF LAWS.

59. (1) The Degree of Master of Laws may be obtained :—

Proposed Draft Ordinances.

(*a*) By passing an examination to be held annually in Delhi.

(*b*) By presenting a printed thesis on a subject approved by the Committee of Courses and Studies.

(2) No candidates shall be eligible for obtaining the Degree of Master of Laws unless he has previously obtained a Degree in Law at a recognised University and is of at least 3 years' standing from his graduation in law.

(3) Every candidate applying for the Degree of Master of Laws shall send his application with a fee of Rs. 150 to the Registrar at least 3 months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. He shall state whether he wishes to appear at the examination or present a thesis on a subject approved by the Committee of Courses and Studies.

(4) A candidate who fails to prosecute his application or fails to pass or present himself for the examination or whose thesis is not approved by the examiners shall not be entitled to obtain a refund of the fee, but he may be allowed to present a fresh thesis or admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a fresh fee and upon his complying with other conditions.

(5) In case a candidate submits a thesis, he shall supply six copies of his thesis, by such date as may be fixed for this purpose, and his thesis shall be examined by a Board of at least 3 examiners, who shall also examine the candidate *viva voce*.

(6) Every candidate who elects to appear for an examination shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*i*) Jurisprudence.

(*ii*) Equity and Trusts.

(*iii*) Principles of Legislation.

(*iv*) Constitutional Law.

(*v*) Public and Private International Law.

(*vi*) Law relating to Parliamentary Institutions.

(7) In addition to the above, he shall be examined in any two groups of the following subjects :—

GROUP 1—

(*i*) History and Principles of Roman Law.

(*ii*) History and Principles of the Law of Real and Personal Property.

GROUP 2—

(*i*) History and Principles of Hindu Law—Ancient and Modern.

(*ii*) History and Principles of Muhammadan Law—Ancient and Modern.

GROUP 3—

(*i*) History and Principles of the Penal Law of India.

(*ii*) History and Principles of Criminal Procedure.

(*iii*) History and Principles of Criminal Evidence.

GROUP 4—

(*i*) History and Principles of the Law of Property.

(*ii*) History and Principles of the Law of Transfer—Testate and Intestate Succession.

GROUP 5—

(*i*) History and Principles of the Law relating to Contracts.

(*ii*) History and Principles of the Law relating to Torts.

(*iii*) History and Principles of the Law relating to Limitations.

(*iv*) History and Principles of the Law relating to Prescription.

GROUP 6—

(*i*) Law of Companies.

(*ii*) Negotiable Instruments.

(*iii*) Law of Evidence.

(8) Eight papers shall be set to each candidate. Each paper shall be of 3 hours' duration and carry 100 marks. There shall be a *viva voce* examination of each candidate conducted by a board of at least 3 examiners, and the board may disqualify a candidate from appearing at a written examination if they are not satisfied with his proficiency disclosed in the *viva voce* test.

(9) The *viva voce* examination shall be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining—(*a*) that the student has obtained a high degree of proficiency in at least 2 groups of the subjects which he intends to take up for the examination for this Degree, or (*b*) that he has mastered the subject approved by the Committee of Courses and Studies for his thesis, and (*c*) that he has attained a degree of general proficiency in law so as to be deserving of the Degree of Master of Laws.

(10) As soon as possible after the examination of candidates' papers or examination of the thesis, and the *viva voce* tests, a list of successful candidates shall be published in two classes each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together unless the examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

(11) Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of Master of Laws a diploma in the form prescribed by the University setting forth the class in which he was placed and the high proficiency, if any, obtained in any of the subjects of the examination or thesis.

(12) A candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks to qualify himself for passing and 60 per cent. to obtain a first class. He must obtain 40 per cent. in each individual paper.

(13) The examiners shall have regard to the style and method of the answers submitted by the candidates and shall give credit for excellence in these respects.

XXVI.—DOCTOR OF LAWS.

60. (1) No candidate shall be eligible to obtain the Degree of Doctor of Laws unless he has obtained the Degree of LL.M. of a recognized University or an Honours Degree in Law at Oxford or Cambridge University, and is of 5 years' standing from the date of obtaining such degree.

Every candiate shall state in his application the special subjects within the purview of the Ordinances for the Degree of Master of Laws upon a special knowledge of which he rests his application for the Doctorate, and shall with the application transmit 12 printed copies of the thesis that he has composed upon some branch of law or the history or philosophy of Law.

(*a*) Every candidate shall indicate generally in his preface to his thesis and specially in notes the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as his original work.

(b) He shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance the study of law.

(2) Every candidate may also forward with his application 3 printed copies of any original contribution or contributions to the advancement of the science or study of law whether published conjointly or independently and upon which he relies in support of his candidature.

(3) No application shall be entertained unless 3 members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Law shall have testified that since taking a Degree in Law the candidate has engaged himself in legal work either as practitioner or otherwise with repute for ten years and that in habit, character and eminence he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

(4) Every candidate shall forward with his application a fee of Rs. 500. No candidate who fails to pass the tests shall be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

(5) The thesis and the original contribution, if any, mentioned in these Ordinances, shall be referred by the Committee of Courses and Studies to a Board of Examiners consisting of the Dean of the Faculty of Law and two or more other persons who shall be appointed in the usual manner, who shall examine the thesis, who may examine the candidate *viva voce* if they so desire, and who shall declare whether the candidate's work is of sufficient merit to deserve the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

(6) The Degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred as a mark of special distinction and no candidate is as of right entitled to be admitted to that Degree merely because he has complied with the terms of the Ordinances.

(7) A candidate who has obtained a first class at the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws may, on the recommendation of the Committee of Courses and Studies, be permitted to qualify himself for the Doctorate of Laws though he be not of the requisite standing.

XXVII.—COURSES OF READING FOR 1926.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Poetry—

1. Longer Narrative poems (18th century) (omitting Dryden, Pope and Burns)—Loane—Macmillan.

2. Longer Narrative poems (19th century) (omitting Keats)—Loane—Macmillan.

Prose—

3. Twenty-three Tales by Leo Tolstoy. Translated by L. and A. Maude—World's Classics.

4. Sisson's Speeches.

5. Hajji Baba of Ispahan, Morrier, published by Longmans, edited by Dunn.

6. Representative Classical Essays, edited by Monk—Macmillan.

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra*.—Quadratic equations involving one variable; theory of Quadratic equations including the rise of imaginaries; the Progressions including εr^2 and εr^3; the formulæ ${}^nC$ and ${}^nP^r$ with their simpler applications; Binomial theorem with positive integral index; statement and application of the Binomial theorem for negative and fractional indices.

2. *Geometry*.—(*a*) *Plane Geometry of the straight line and circle.*

The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with easy extensions of them.

In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

The construction of a circle about or in a given triangle.

The division of a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

The construction on a given line of a figure similar to a given rectilinear figure.

To find a point in a given straight line such that the sum of the distances of two given points from it is a minimum.

Two sides of a triangle being given, to construct a triangle such that its area is maximum.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a Point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(*i*) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or

(*ii*) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or

(*iii*) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :—

$$k(a+b+c+\ldots)=ka+kb+kc+\ldots$$
$$(a+b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2,$$
$$(a-b)^2=a^2-2ab+b^2.$$
$$a^2-b^2=(a+b)(a-b).$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to or less than, the sum of the squares on the other two sides according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right, or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (*i*) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal; (*ii*) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (*i*) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs; (*ii*) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Proportion: Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on corresponding sides.

If ABCD be four points taken in order on a straight line $AB.CD+BC.AD+CA.BD=O$.

In any triangle, the perpendiculars at the middle points of the sides, the perpendiculars from the vertices on the opposite sides, the bisectors of the angles, and the medians, are severally concurrent.

The feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumcircle are collinear.

The existence and simpler properties of the nine-points circle.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD a median

$$AB^2+AC^2=2BD^2+2AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the bisector of an angle

$$BA.AC=BD.DC+AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the perpendicular on the base from A, and AE the diameter of the circumcircle through A

$$BA.AC=EA.AD.$$

ABCD be a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle

$$AC.BD=AB.CD+BC.AD.$$

Determination of radical axis and radical centre of circles.

The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distances from two given points is equal to a given ratio, is a circle.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, they can be placed, so that the lines joining their corresponding vertices are concurrent.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, their corresponding sides and diagonals are proportional.

Arcs of a circle are proportional to the angles subtended by them at the centre.

If three concurrent straight lines be drawn from the angular points of a triangle to meet the opposite sides, the product of the three alternate segments taken in order is equal to the product of the other three segments (Ceva's Theorem); and conversely,

If a transversal cut the three sides of a triangle the product of the three alternate segments taken in order is equal to the product of the other three segments (Menelaus' Theorem); and conversely.

(b) Geometry of the Parabola and Ellipse.

(1) *Parabola.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

Latus Rectum is four times the focal distance of the vertex

$$PN^2 = 4.AS.AN.$$

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line parallel to the axis, passing through the point of contact of the tangent parallel to the chords.

The focal chord which is bisected by any diameter is equal to four times the line joining the focus to the vertex of the diameter.

If QV is an ordinate to the diameter PV, then $QV^2 = 4SP.PV$.

If any chord QQ′ intersects the directrix in D, SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ′.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix at right angles.

The sub-tangent is bisected at the vertex.

The normal at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance and the axis.

The sub-normal is equal to half the latus rectum.

The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on tangents is the tangent at the vertex.

(2) *Ellipse.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and directrix.

$$CS.CX = CA^2, \quad SP + S'P = AA'; \quad CB^2 = SA.SA'.$$

If any chord QQ′ of an ellipse intersect the directrix in D, SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ′. $P'N^2 : A'N.AN = CB^2 : CA^2$.

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre and the points of contact of tangents parallel to those chords.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix.

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci upon tangents is the auxiliary circle.

N.B.—Analytical proofs will be accepted unless in any special problem a geometrical proof is demanded by the examiner.

3. *Trigonometry.*—Sexagesimal and circular units of angular measurement; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; addition and subtraction formulæ; Logarithms; solution of triangles and simple cases of heights and distances; radii of the circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of triangles; area of a circle; graphs of simple trigonometrical functions.

4. *Analytical Conics.*—Equation of the straight line, the circle, the parabola and the ellipse referred to rectangular axes and the tangent properties of the last three curves.

5. *Differential Calculus.*—Differentiation of Elementary functions; successive differentiation excluding Leibnitz's theorem; Statement of Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and application to general Binomial expansions, Exponential and Logarithmic series and the expansions of $\sin \phi$ and $\cos \theta$; Geometrical application to tangent properties of conics; Maxima and Minima without reference to Taylor's theorem.

HISTORY.

The following books are recommended as indicating the scope of the course :—

Compulsory Paper—A History of Great Britain, Book II—Tout.

For further reading and reference :—Groundwork of British History—Warner and Martin.

Expansion of England, Part I—Seeley.

Pitt—Rosebery (English Statesmen Series).

A School Atlas of Modern History—Ramsay Muir, *or* Macmillan's Historical Atlas of Modern Europe—Hearnshaw.

Optional Paper—(*i*) Mediæval History of India from 12th century to death of Aurangzeb—Lane-Poole;

Or,

(*ii*) Ancient and Mediæval Europe—
Renouf—"Outline of General History;"

Or,

(*iii*) Modern European History—
Renouf—"Outline of General History."

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Faculty of Science.

SANSKRIT.

			Marks.
Oral—Reading from the prescribed text books only	...	...	10
Paper (*a*) (1) Bhagvatgita, Books I—III, XVI—XVIII ...	50		
(2) Macdonell's Sanskrit Grammar, *or* Kale's Smaller Sanskrit Grammar	20	...	70
Paper (*b*) (1) Sakuntala of Kalidasa	50		
(2) Translation from English into Sanskrit ...	20		70

ARABIC.

Arabic.—1st paper * (*a*) 'Alif Lam Mim,' 1st part of the Holy Quran.

* (*b*) The first 40 Ghazals of Tarjuman-ul-Ashwaq by Ibnul Arabi.

(*c*) Grammar according to the following syllabus:—

Abwab, Sahih-o-Gairsahih, Irab, Awamil, Mabniyyat, Munsarif, Ghairmunsarif.

2nd paper (*a*) Ikhwanussafa by Ibnul Jaladi up to the Chapter Sursoor.

(*b*) Translation from English into Arabic.

PERSIAN.

1. New Intermediate Persian Course of the Panjab University, *substituting* "Jang Nama" by Niamat Khan-i-Aali *for* Chapters IX and X only of "Anwar-i-Suheli."

2. Mirza Jafar: Sar Guzasht-i-Wazir Khan-i-Lankaran.

3. Al-Ajaib, by M. Muhammad Husain, S.U.

PHILOSOPHY.

Paper A.

1. Logic (Deduction).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Logic. The place of Logic among the Sciences. Logical standpoint compared with the standpoints of Psychology and Grammar. The Laws of Thought.

2. Terms and their Distinctions. Denotation and Connotation of Terms. Distribution of Terms. Predicables. Definition. The Process of Division. Logical Division distinguished from Physical and Metaphysical Division. Division by Dichotomy.

3. Judgments and Propositions. The Classification of Propositions. Reduction of Statements to the Logical Form. Import of a Proposition—The Attributive, the Predicative, and the Class-Inclusion views. Diagrammatic representation of Propositions.

4. The nature of Inference. Immediate inferences—Opposition, Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition and Inversion.

* Questions on (*a*) and (*b*) of the first paper will be purely literary and *will not relate to Theology or Mysticism.*

5. The Structure of the Syllogism. Rules of Syllogistic Reasoning. Figures and Moods. Special rules of the Figures and Proof of these rules. Characteristics of the various Figures. Reduction—Direct and Indirect. Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms, The Dilemma, Enthymemes, Sorites and Epicheiremas.

6. Fallacies of Deductive Reasoning.

2. Logic (Induction).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Induction. Observation and Experiment. Regulative Principles for Observation and Experiment.

Advantages of Experiment over Observation. Classification and Nomenclature. Generalisation.

2. Perfect and Imperfect Induction. Imperfect Inductions. Simple Enumeration. Analogy. The Assumptions of Scientific Induction. The Law of Causation. Uniformity of Nature. Causes and Conditions. Plurality of Causes. Intermixture of Effects. Discovery and Proof as the object of Induction.

3. The Inductive Methods.

The Deductive Method of Investigation. The Value and Function of an Hypothesis. Conditions of Validity of an Hypothesis. Crucial Instances. Empirical Generalisations and Laws of Nature. Explanation and its various forms.

4. Fallacies of Induction.

Books suggested to indicate the standard of treatment of the topics prescribed in the Syllabus :—

Stock :—Logic.
P. K. Ray :—Inductive Logic.
Diwan Chand :—Elementary Logic, Deduction and Induction.
Welton and Monahon : Intermediate Logic.

Paper B.—PSYCHOLOGY.

Titchener's Primer of Psychology (Experimental work and the matter in the smallest type to be excluded).

VERNACULAR LANGUAGES (FOR GIRLS ONLY).

URDU.

(1) Manazir-i-Qudrat, Part I only by Ilyas Barni (Usmaniaya University, Hyderabad, Deccan).

(2) Mir'atul Urus, by Maulvi Nazir Ahmad.

HINDI.

Paper (*a*) 1. Hindi Gadyapadyasangraha, by Chaturvedi Dvarikaprasada Sarma (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow), pages 201—328 (Poetry).

2. *Grammar*—

NOTE.—Questions on Grammar should not be set from any particular Grammar or text-book on Grammar. They should rather be general and such as arise from the prescribed text-books and elicit thought from the candidates.

Chapters I, II and III of Navinachandrodaya are recommended for study.

Paper (*b*) 1. Hindi Gadyapadyasangraha, by Dvarikaprasada Chaturvedi (Nawal Kishore Press, Lucknow), pages 1—95 (Prose). Charitragathana, 1st five chapters or the first 125 pages only.

2. Translation from English into Hindi.

PUNJABI.

(*a*) *Poetry*—

1. Asa di War.
2. Waran Bhai Gurdas.
3. Shalok Farid.

(*b*) *Prose*—

1. Janam Sakhi Bala.
2. Sundri (Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar).
3. Khalsa Twarikh (Giyan Singh), Part III, 12 misls.

BENGALI.

1. *Poetry*—(*i*) Meghanada Badha Kavya, Cantos IV and V, by Michæl Madhu Sudan Dutt.

(*ii*) " Bisarjan," by Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore.

2. *Prose*—(*i*) Life of Madhu Sudan Dutt (abridged edition), by Babu Jogindra Nath Basu.

(*ii*) " Sita " by Babu Abinash Chandra Das.

(*iii*) Anand Matha by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

N.B.—The Examiner is not precluded from asking grammatical questions arising out of the text-books.

URDU (Optional).

The following books are suggested as models of style for the Part (*a*) of the paper :—

1. Khayalastan, by M. Sajjad Hyder.
2. Urdu-i-Mualla.
3. Mazamin-i-Sir Syed.
4. Ab-i-Hayat.

This part will contain only an Essay.

Part (*b*). The candidates are expected to be acquainted with the literary activities of Maulvi Nazir Ahmad Dehlawi and to have read the following of his works :—

1. Taubat-un-Nasuh.
2. Ibn-ul-Waqt.
3. Fasana-i-Mubtala.
4. Majmu'a Lectures.

These books are not meant for intensive study. Only general questions will be asked.

HINDI (Optional).

Paper (*a*) The following book is suggested as model of style for Essay :—

Mahábhárata—By Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi. (Indian Press, Allahabad).

Paper (*b*) The candidates will be expected to have read the following :—

Selection from the Rámáyana of Tulsidasa—

Bála kánda—

Uthe lakhan nishi vigata suni..............................

.....................................mitá moha maya sul.

Áranya kánda—

Krodhavanta tab Ravan.......................................

.....................................Karhin sadá satsang.

Kishkindhyá kánda—

Lachhiman dekhhu moragan.................................

.....................................sansaya bhrama samudáya.

Uttara kánda—

Rahá ek din avadhi kar.......................................

.....................................Pulakit bhayau sarir.

Oral—Reading from the prescribed selections of the Rámáyana in Part (*b*).

Marks 5

BENGALI (Optional).

I. The optional paper shall consist of two parts, namely (*i*) Composition, (*ii*) Modern Literature.

II. Part (*i*) should comprise a free composition, preferably an essay (15 marks) and translation from a piece of English into idiomatic Bengali (10 marks).

III. There should be no set text books; but the questions in part (*ii*) should require a general acquaintance with the following authors, namely :— Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar; Michæl Madhusudan Dutt; Bankim Chandra Chatterji; Rabindra Nath Tagore; Sarat Chandra Chatterji.

PUNJABI (Optional).

The following books are suggested as models of style for Essay Part (*a*) of the paper :—

I. Biography of Guru Nanak, as in Part I of Twarikh Guru Khalsa (Gyan Singh).

II. Takhte-ton-Takht by Bhai Amar Singh, Model Electric Press, Lahore.

III. Sundri (Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar).

Part (*b*) of the paper will consist of general questions on Punjabi Poetry. The following books are suggested :—

I. Hans Chog by Bawa Budh Singh.

II. Lakshmi Devi by L. Kripa Sagar, Panjab University Office.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

ENGLISH.

Poetry—

Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice
,, —Macbeth
Thackeray —Esmond

Prose—

XIXth Century Prose, published by Black

} As in 1925.

Golden Treasury, Bk. IV.

Selections from Newman, published by Longmans.

XIXth Century Essays, Edited by G. Sampson.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper I.—The Broad Features of English Literature from 1550—1900.

Books suggested—Gwynn's Masters of English Literature.

A First View of English Literature by Pancoast and Shelly. For consultation and reference :—

The Oxford Treasury of English Literature, Vols. II and III.

Paper II.—Not yet prescribed.

HISTORY.

The following books are recommended for study or reference :—

Compulsory Paper—(*a*) History of India—British Period : 1757—1919.

Volume II of the Imperial Gazetteer : Chapter XIV.

History of British India by P. E. Roberts.

The Making of British India—Ramsay Muir.

The Oxford History of India : Books VII to IX—Vincent Smith.

Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Part I)—Montague-Chelmsford.

Sketches of the Rulers of India, O. U. Press.

A Short History of the British in India—A. D. Innes.

Indian Constitutional Documents—P. Mukerji.

British Administration in India—G. Anderson.

NOTE.—Students should pay special attention to the constitutional development of India.

(*b*) Clive and Dupleix : 1740—1765.

Life of Clive—Forrest.

Clive and Dupleix—Dodwell.

Macaulay's Essay on Clive—edited by V. A. Smith.

Optional Paper—(*i*) English History : 1815—1914.
England since Waterloo—Marriott.
Britain and Greater Britain, Hughes (O. U. Press).
British History in the 19th Century—G. M. Trevelyan.
A Short Atlas of Modern History—Ramsay Muir.

Or,

(*ii*) European History : 1815—1914 A.D.
Europe since Waterloo—Hazen.
Main Currents of European History : 1815—1916—Hearnshaw.
The Development of European Nations since 1870—J. Holland Rose.
Europe in the 19th Century : Lipson.
Historical Atlas—Robertson and Bartholomew.
The Expansion of Europe (C. U. Press)—Ramsay Muir.

Students are recommended to read biographies of eminent men of the period.

Or,

(*iii*) History of Rome.
History of Rome—Shuckburgh.
History of Rome—How and Leigh.
Rome : Warde-Fowler (Home Un. Lib.).
Plutarch's Lives of Cæsar and Pompey.

Or,

(*iv*) The general outlines of Islamic History.
History of the Saracens, Amir Ali.
The Caliphate, its Rise, Decline and Fall by William Muir.
Articles on Muhamadanism from Encyclopædia Britannica (11th Edition).

HONOURS PAPERS.

Compulsory Paper—A period of early Indian History.
Early History of India—Vincent Smith.
Ancient India—Rapson.
The History of Aryan Rule in India—Havell.
Buddhist India—Rhys Davids.
Asoka—Vincent Smith.
Early Indian Administration—Bannerji.
Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity, N.-W. Law (O. U. Press).

Optional Paper—(*i*) Political Science.
Elements of Political Science—Leacock.
An Introduction to Politics—Seeley.

(*ii*) English Constitutional History.
Principles of English Constitutional History—Dale.
The English Constitution—Bagehot.
English Political Institutions—Marriott.
Parliament : Ilbert (Home Univ. Lib.).

(*iii*) A Geographical Subject: Historical Discovery in the 15th and 16th Centuries.
Discovery of America—Fiske.
English Seamen—Froude.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

ECONOMICS.

A.—Political Economy.

Nature and Scope of Economics. Economic laws. Methods.

Economic Organization; general structure and evolution for modern industry and commerce. Broad features of methods of production, transport and marketing. Large scale production. Joint Stock Companies.

Production. Agents of production, their supply changing importance in the evolution of society. Capital, its meaning and functions. Labour, causes affecting its efficiency. Specialized labour and use of machinery. Land and other natural agents of production. The Business unit; growth of business, specialization; the idea of normal magnitude of a business.

Laws of production; laws of increasing and decreasing returns.

Markets; produce-exchanges; dealings in "futures," speculation and its effects.

Demand; general study of and general view of consumption. Law of diminishing utility. Variation in the intensity of demand; influence affecting demand.

Exchange. Relation of production and exchange. General theory of Value. Study of value during long and short periods. Concept of normal value. Value under monopoly conditions. Brief view of the more important theories of value.

Money, Credit and Prices. Broad facts as to the evolution of money. Definition of money. The functions of money. The Quantity Theory of money. Money as the standard of deferred payments. Gresham's Law.

The evolution of credit; instruments of credit; effect of credit on prices. The functions of Banks; the principal types of Banks. Bank notes and inconvertible paper money. Bimetallism.

Measurement of changes in the purchasing power of money.

Stock exchange; position and function of, in advanced industrial economy; methods of dealing in.

Crises, their causes and nature.

International Trade. General theory of international values. Free Trade and protection. Policy of State bounties and subsidies to industries. International aspects of credit and currency. Foreign exchanges; equation of international indebtedness.

Distribution: general theory of. The nature of interest and profits, the theory of wages and rent.

Labour problems; the hours of labour. Trade unions: methods of industrial peace; general study of unemployment.

The State and Trade; the functions of the State in relation to business.

Social reform by legislation: the Factory Acts, Insurance schemes, etc.

Socialism; general meaning, various important plans. Appreciation and criticism of.

Public Finance. Public Expenditure. Sources of public revenue. General principles of taxation. Kinds of taxes. Incidence of taxes.

In the study of topics in the above syllabus, special attention should be paid wherever possible to conditions in India both for the purposes of illustration and appilcation.

Paper A.—Books recommended for reference in connection with the syllabus.

Outlines of Economics (revised edition) by R. T. Ely, as revised and enlarged by Ely, Adams, Lorenz and Young (Macmillan & Co.).

Or,

Chapman—Outlines of Political Economy,
and Clay—Economics for the General Reader.

Or,

The following books in addition to the above may be consulted for selected topics :—

Gide—Political Economy : translated by Archibald (London : Harrap & Co., 1914).

Marshall—Economics of Industry.

Nicholson—Elements of Political Economy.

Hadley—Economics.

Fisher—Elementary Principles of Economics.

W. J. Ashley—Economic Organisation of England.

Moreland—Introduction to Economics.

Seager : Principles of Economics.

Paper B.—Application of Economic Principles to Indian Topics. Study of economic conditions of India relating to Agriculture including Forests and Irrigation; Industries; Communications; Commerce and Trade. Currency, Finance and Banking. Taxation, Revenues and Home Payments. Famine and plans of famine relief. Co-operative Credit. Prices and Wages. Systems of Land Tenure, Fiscal Policy.

Books recommended for reference—

The Indian Gazetteer, Vols. III and IV.

India in 1921-1922 by Rushbrook Williams.

Kale : Indian Economics.

Jack : Economic Life of a Bengal District (O. U. Press).

Indian Currency and Finance—Keynes (Macmillan).

Economic Transition in India—Morison.

Land Revenue in British India—Baden Powell (Clarendon Press).

Banerjea—A Study of Indian Economics (Macmillan).

Government of India's Resolution of 1902 on Indian Revenue Policy; and

The latest Decennial Report and annual reports subsequent to the latest Decennial Report.

Students of Economics are recommended to acquire some direct acquaintance with the modern organisation of production by visits to Factories, etc.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper A.—Taussig, Vols. I and II.
Henderson—Supply and Demand.

Paper B.—*Outstanding* facts and features of Indian Currency, Finance and Fiscal Policy.

Report of Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency, 1919 (Crud. 527).

Report of the Fiscal Commission, 1922.

MATHEMATICS.

A. Course of Mathematics.

(*a*) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and Triangle of Forces. Resultant of parallel forces. Couples. Moments. Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any coplanar forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Friction. Simple cases of tension of strings.

(*b*) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work, and energy. Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion—(1) in a straight line, (2) in a parabola. Motion in a circle. Simple cases of impact. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Units and dimensions.

(*c*) *Differential Calculus*—

Definition of differential coefficients. Conditions of differentiability. Differentiation of function of a single variable. Successive differentiation. Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simpler applications. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of functions and implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable. Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points. Tracing of curves.

(*d*) *Integral Calculus*—

Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational fractions. Integration by formulæ of reduction. Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper (*a*) —*Statics and Dynamics*—

As for the B.A. (Pass) and in addition—Equilibrium of strings in two dimensions. Centre of Gravity.

Virtual Work. Stability of Equilibrium. Kinematics of Motion in two dimensions. Elliptic Harmonic Motion. Planetary Motion. Motion in a plane curve. Cycloidal Pendulum.

Paper (*b*)—*Calculus*—

As for the B.A. (Pass) and in addition—Limits and Limiting Values.

Continuity of functions of a real variable. Properties of continuous functions. Differentiality of functions. Partial derivatives of functions of two or more independent variables. Differential notation of Leibnitz and its application to calculate small errors. Maxima and Minima of functions of two or more independent variables. Concavity and convexity of curves. Investigation of Double Points with the use of partial derivatives of the second order.

Definite integrals including Beta and Gama functions. Differentiation of definite integrals. Conditions of integrability of definite integrals. Improper integrals.

B. Course of Mathematics.

(*a*) *Trigonometry*—

De Moivre's Theorem. Hyperbolic and inverse functions. Expression of trigonometrical functions as infinite productions.

(*b*) Analytical Geometry—

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates. Transformation of co-ordinates. The straight line. The circle. The parabola. The ellipse. The hyperbola. The general equation of the second degree. Geometry of three dimensions—equations of line and plane. Simpler properties of sphere, cylinder, and cone.

(*c*) *Theory of Equations*—

Relations between the roots and coefficients of an Equation. Easy Transformation. Gardan's Solution of Cubics. DesCarte's Solution of a Biquadratic. Newton's Methods of Divisors and Horner's Rule.

(*d*) *Algebra*—

Development and elementary properties of determinants and their applications to the solution of linear equations. Simple tests of convergency of Series. (Ratio and Comparison Tests).

(*e*) *Differential Equations*—

Formation of a differential equation. Equations of the first order, and the first degree. Standard forms for equations of the first order. Clairaut's equation. Envelopes. Linear equations with constant coefficients. Linear equations, with variable coefficients. Applications to Geometry and Mechanics.

PHILOSOPHY.

Pass:—

I. Ethics : one paper.

II. Psychology : one paper.

I and II Syllabuses. Books suggested for reading.

Honours:—Additional subjects.

III. Elements of Philosophy.

IV. Special Philosopher.

I.—Ethics.

1. The Problem, Scope and Method of Ethics. Relation of Ethics to Psychology, Sociology, Metaphysics and Religion.

2. Ethical concepts and their division into Ultimate and Non-Ultimate Analysis of Good, Right, Virtue, Duty, Merit, and Responsibility. Subjective and Objective Morality. Their Obligatoriness.

3. Ethical Value. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Value. Comparison of Values. Problems of Plurality of Intrinsically Good Things and Intrinsically Bad Things. Higher and Lower Goods.

4. Judgments. Appreciative and Descriptive Judgments, Self-evident and Provable Judgments. The Nature of Moral Judgments.

5. The Nature of Moral Laws. Categorical and Hypothetical Imperatives. The absolute Character of Duty or Moral Obligation, and the Utilitarian Nature of Duties or Right Actions. The Problem of the Determination of Duties. The Nature and Presuppositions of Virtue. The significance of the Distinction of Duties into Individual and Social. The Fundamental Unity of Moral Conduct. The Fallacies of Egoism, Hedonistic and Non-hedonistic, and Altruism. The Ethics of the Cardinal Virtues, and the Moral Precepts of Common Sense. The Nature and Possibility of Ethical Criteria.

6. Psychological Analysis and Ethical Significance of Character, Conduct, Will, Desire, Motive, Intention, and Habit. Pleasure and Pain, their characters and relation of Pleasure and Pain to Good and Evil. The relation of Pleasure, Pain, Good and Evil to Satisfaction, Desire and Choice. The Evolution of Conduct. The Principal Regulative Factors in the Evolution of Conduct. The Ethical Significance of Naturalistic Accounts of Conduct. The Fallacies of Naturalism. Theories of Punishment. Ethical Significance of Indeterminism, Determinism, and Self-determinism. Fatalism. Conversion. Sin.

7. The Ideal.—The Ideal as simple and as complex. The Ideal as pleasure, wisdom, love, realisation of individual personality and social health. The Ideal as an organic whole of intrinsically valuable parts. The nature of such a whole. The method of estimating the value of a good whole.

Moral progress. Criterion of moral progress.

8. Critical Analysis of the Chief Theories of the Moral Standard: The Main Characteristics of Greek Ethics. The Standard as Law: The Law of the Tribe; The Law of God; The Law of Nature; The Moral Sense; The Law of Conscience; Intuitionism; The Law of Reason. The Doctrine of Kant.

The Standard as Pleasure: The Varieties of Hedonism, Psychological Hedonism; Ethical Hedonism—Egoistic and Universalistic. Evolutionary Hedonism.

The Standard as Perfection: Spencer's View of Ethics. The Views of Other Evolutionists. Natural Selection in Morals.

Green's View of Ethics. The True Self. General character of Eudæmonism.

The Relation of the different theories to Practice.

Books suggested:—

Seth: Ethical Principles.

Moore: Ethics (Home Univ. Lib.).

II.—Psychology.

I.—The Problem, Data and Methods of Psychology. The Relation of Psychology to Logic, Ethics and Metaphysics. Psychology as a Natural Science. The branches of Psychology.

II.—Body and Mind. General Nature of their connection. The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System. The Localisation of Functions in the Hemispheres. Dispositions. The Hypothesis of Psycho-physical Parallelism. Monistic Hypotheses—Spiritualistic and Materialistic.

III.—The Ultimate modes of being Conscious. The Relation of these Modes to one another. Principal Characters in the Process of Consciousness. Teleological Character of Mental Life. The Empirical Self and the Self as Knower. The Hierarchy of the Selves. The Psychological Theory of the Self. Pathology of Consciousness.

The theory of Mental Faculties. Associationism. Subconsciousness. The Levels of Consciousness.

IV.—General Character of Sentient Consciousness. Sensation. Sensation and Stimulus. Presentative and Affective Elements in Sensation. The Distinguishable Characters of Sensation. Light Sensation. Nature of the Stimulus. Structure of the Eye. Descriptive Analysis of Light Sensations. Total and Partial Colour Blindness. Positive and Negative After-Images. Colour Mixture. Physiological Theories of Light Sensation. Structure of the Ear and Analysis of Sound Sensations. General Characterisation of Taste, Smell, Cutaneous and Organic Sensations. Chief Generalisations concerning

Sensory Consciousness—Simple Combination, Fusion and Inhibition of Sensations. Laws of Summation of Sensations, Contrast and Adaptation. Weber—Fechner Law.

V.—Distinctive Characteristics of the Perceptual Process. The Relation of Perception and Sensation. Learning by Experience. Imitation. Formation of Habits. The Physiological Process in Perception. Illusions and Hallucinations. Perception and Apperception.

Apperception and Preperception; their relation to Perception.

Optical Illusions of space—Linear Magnitudes and Areas; Vertical and Horizontal Distances; Direction. Illusions due to Contrast and Confluence. Illusions of Colour. Temporal Illusions.

The Problem of Spatial and Temporal Perception. The Perception of the External Reality and of the Embodied Self.

VI.—Attention. Retention. Suggestion and Association. Spontaneous Revival. Partial and Total Recall. Divergent Revival. Memory. Good and bad Memory. Improvement of Memory. Pathology of Memory.

VII.—Characterisation of Ideational Process. Relation of Percept. Image and Idea. Generic and General Ideas. Trains of Ideas.

Thought as Analytico-Synthetic Process. Comparison and Discrimination. Analysis of the Process of Reasoning. Reasoning and Conception. Reasoning Powers of the Brutes. Language and Conception. Motor Element in Ideal Revival. Natural Signs. Origin of Conventional Language.

The External World and the Self as Ideal Constructions. Intersubjective Intercourse and the External World. The Social Factor in the Development of Self-Consciousness. Belief and Imagination. The Feeling Tone of Ideas.

VIII.—General Nature of Emotions. Relation to Pleasure, Pain and Conation. Ultimate Qualitative Differences. Emotion and Organic Sensation. Emotional Dispositions or Sentiments. The Growth and Development of Sentiments. Emotions as Primary and Derivative. Emotional Gestures. Theories of the Genesis of Emotional Reactions. James's Theory. Tender Emotion and Sympathy. Analysis of Fear, Anger, Pity, Sorrow, Joy, Reproach, Gratitude, Aspiration, Love.

IX.—Voluntary Movement. Range of Conative Phenomena. Different Views of Conation. The Origin and Growth of Volitional Process. Random, Automatic Movements. Conscious Reflexes. Instinctive Movements. Nature and Origin of Instinct. Genetic Relation of Instinctive Impulse to Volition. Desire and Aversion. Desire and Motive. Habit and Volition. Simple and Complex Action. Motive Ideas. Unification of Action. Co-operation of Impulses. Opposition of Impulses. Inhibition.

Deliberation and Choice. Resolution. Voluntary Decision. Formation of a Decision. Fixity of Voluntary Decision. Volition and Bodily Activity. Involuntary Action. Fixed Ideas. Self-Control. Attention and Volition. Habit and Conduct. The Psychology of Character. Volition and Character. Freedom.

Books suggested :—

W. James : Text-Book of Psychology (Macmillan).

Myer's Experimental Psychology (Camb. Univ. Press, Science Manual, Re. 1).

J. R. Angell—Psychology (Constable, London).

Stout : Manual of Psychology.

HONOURS PAPERS.

III.—Elements of Philosophy.

1. Definition of the Problem of Philosophy. The Method of Philosophy. The Relation of Philosophy to Science and Religion. The Principal Divisions of Philosophy.

2. Metaphysical Theories; Singualrism, Pluralism, Materialism, Idealism, Dualism, Monism, Presentationism; Mechanism, Teleology; Determinism; Indeterminism.

3. Epistemological Theories; Rationlism, Empiricism, Criticism, Dogmatism, Scepticism, Positivism, Idealism, Realism, Phenomenalism, Pragmatism, The Relation of Metaphysical to Epistemological Theories.

4. Theories of the Relation of Mind and Body from the Standpoint of the Principal Metaphysical Theories.

5. God: Theism, Deism, Pantheism, Atheism. The Relation of the Metaphysical Theories to the Existence of God. The Principal Arguments for the Existence of God. Human Personality and God.

6. Immortality. Pre-existence and Immortality. Views of the Relation of Immortality to Time. Immortality and Personality. Naturalism and Immortality. Idealism and Immortality. Moral Arguments for Immortality.

7. The Problem of Evil. The Individual and Society. Man and the Universe.

Books suggested :—

Kulpe : Introduction to Philosophy.
Mackenzie's Elements of Constructive Philosophy.
Russell : Problems of Philosophy.

IV.—Special Philosopher.

Hume :—Enquiry Concerning the Human Understanding.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the development of Philosophic thought in modern times up to Hume.

PHYSICS.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Faculty of Science.

HONOURS PAPERS.

The same as in the Faculty of Science, written and practical.

CHEMISTRY.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Faculty of Science.

HONOURS PAPERS.

The same as in the Faculty of Science, written and practical.

SANSKRIT.

		Marks.
Oral—Reading from the prescribed text-books only		10
Part (*a*) (1) Uttara Rama Charitam	30	70
(2) Kiratarjuniyam, Cantos I—II ...	25	
(3) Grammar	15	
Part (*b*) (1) History of Sanskrit Literature by A. A. Macdonell, Chapters I, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVI	30	70
(2) Dasakumaracharitam— Purvapithika—Uchchvasa I ... ...; Uttarapithika—Visruta Charita (Uchchvasa) VIII	20	
(3) Translation from English into Sanskrit ...	20	

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper (*a*)—1. Outline of the Vedic Grammar (Appendix III to Macdonell's Sanskrit Grammar for beginners (1911).

2. Hymns from the Rig Veda, ed. by Peterson (1888), Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 29, 30 and 33.

Paper (*b*)—1. History of Sanskrit Literature by A. Macdonell.

2. Translation from Sanskrit into English—unseen passage.

ARABIC.

	Marks.
Oral—Reading from the prescribed text-books only	10
1st Paper.—	70

(*a*) Poetry as contained in the revised B.A. Arabic Course of the Punjab University (Edition of 1923) excluding the portion from Qasidat-o-Ibn-ul-M'otaz up to the end of the book, and including in its place Moallaqat-o-Umarabn-i-Kulthoom, Lamiyat-ul-Arab; Lamiyat-ul-Ajam (Tughrai); Burdat-o-Busiri.

(*b*) Grammar according to the following syllabus :—

Al Mozakkrat Al Moannasat, Attawabe, Aljam-ul-Mokassar, Attasghir, Annisbat.

2nd Paper.— 70

(*a*) Prose as contained in the revised B.A. Arabic Course of the Punjab University (Edition 1923).

(*b*) Translation from English into Arabic.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper I.—History of Arabic Literature—up to the end of Ummiyyad period—(Marks 100).

Recommended for study :—

1. Nicholson's History of Arabic Literature.
2. Tarikho Adabil Lughatil Arabiyya excluding the first 22 pages and the Poems.

Paper II.—1. Unseen Translation from Arabic into English—(Marks 70).

2. Fatato Ghassan, Part I.—(Marks 30).

PERSIAN.

1. New Persian B.A. Course of the Punjab University, *substituting* "the last five Miqalas of Tuhfat-ul-Ahrar by Jami" *for* "selections from Diwan-i-Urfi."
2. Mard-i-Khasis.
3. Rubaiyat-i-Sahabi.
4. Introduction to Persian Literature by J. Waiz Lal.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper (*a*)—Questions on History of Persian Literature.

(*b*)—Unseen translation.

The following books are suggested :—

1. Shir-ul-Ajam by M. Shibli Nomani.
2. Literary History of Persia, E. G. Browne, Vol. II. Firdausi to Sáadi.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH.

Paper I.—Shakespeare, with special knowledge of the following plays :—Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Tempest, Twelfth Night and Richard II.

The following books are suggested :—

Dowden—Shakespeare : His Mind and Art.

N. Smith—Shakespearean Criticism (World's Classics).

Bradley—Shakespearean Tragedy.

Raleigh—Shakespeare (English Men of Letters Series).

Paper II.—The Pre-Raphælites—D. G. Rossetti, Morris, Swinburne, with a special knowledge of :—

Morris—Defence of Guenevere and Jason (World's Classics).

Selections from Sigurd (to be specified later).

D. G. Rossetti—Poems (1870) (World's Classics, pp. 1—158).

King's Tragedy.

Swinburne—Selections by Gosse and Wise (Heinemann).

Books suggested :—

William Morris by Clutton Brock—Home University Library.

Morris by Alfred Noyes—English Men of Letters Series.

D. G. Rossetti by A. C. Benson—English Men of Letters Series.

A. C. Swinburne by Gosse.

Swinburne by Drinkwater.

Survey of English Literature (1830—1880)—Elton.

Paper III.—The Romantic Movement in Poetry with special reference to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley and Keats.

Texts.—

Wordsworth—Selections by M. Arnold (G. T. Series). The Prelude, Books 1, 2, 4 and 6.

Coleridge—Ancient Mariner, Kubla Khan, Christabel and Love.

Shelley—Selections by Hamilton Thompson—English Romantic Poets (C. U. P.).
Prometheus Unbound.

Keats—Selections by Hamilton Thompson—English Romantic Poets (C. U. P.).
Hyperion.

Recommended for study and reference :—

Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

Elton—Survey of English Literature, 1780-1830.

Cambridge History of Literature, Vols. XI and XII.

Shelley, Godwin and Their Circle by Brailsford. (Home Univ. Lib.)

Wordsworth by Raleigh.

Shelly by Symonds — (English Men of Letters Series).

Keats by Colvin — (,, ,, ,, ,,).

Paper IV.—The Novel of G. Eliot, Meredith, Hardy and Stevenson. Candidates will be required to have a general acquaintance with these writers, and to have read specially the following works :—

G. Eliot—Romola, Adam Bede.

Meredith—The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. Diana of the Crossways.

Hardy—Tess of the D'Urbervilles. Far from the Madding Crowd.

Stevenson—The Merry Men. Prince Otto.

Books suggested for study and reference :—

Phelps—The Rise of the English Novel.

Cambridge History of English Literature.

Elton's Survey of English Literature, 1830-1880.

Lionel Johnson—Art of Thomas Hardy.

L. Stephen—G. Eliot. (English Men of Letters Series).

Trevelyan—Poetry and Philosophy of G. Meredith.

Paper V.—The History of the English Language and Translation.

Books suggested for study and reference :—

Wyld—The Growth of English (John Murray).

Wyld—Historical Study of the Mother Tongue (John Murray).

Bradley—The Making of English.

Classen—Outlines of the History of the English Language (Macmillan).

Paper VI.—Essay.

SANSKRIT.

Paper I.—Vedic Reader for students. By A. A. Macdonnell (O.U.P.).
Yaska's Nirukta, Books I, II and VII.

Paper II.—Mrichchhakatika of Sudraka.

Meghaduta of Kalidasa.

Kávyádarsa of Dandin.

Vásavadatta of Subandhu (pp. 1-123 up to katham kathayitum prárebhe). Edited by R. V. Krishnamachariar —Vani Vilas Press, 1906 Srirangam.

Paper III.—(*a*) Manava Dharma Sastra with Kulluka's commentary on Books VIII and IX.

General questions on the development of Sanskrit Legal Literature.

Or,

(*b*) Vedantasutras with Sankara Bhásya, Adhyaya I, Adhyaya II, padas 1-2.

Aitareya and Taittiriya Upanishads.

General questions on the principal philosophic systems of India.

Or,

(*c*) Palæography and Epigraphy.

Gupta Inscriptions (Corpus. Inscrip. Ind., edited by Fleet). Nos. 2, 13, 39, 46, 52 and 79 are to be read for subject matter only.

Paper IV.—History of Sanskrit Literature.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Macdonell : A History of Sanskrit Literature.

Ghate : Lectures on Rigveda.

Muir : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and V.

Deussen : Philosophy of the Upanishads.

Rhys Davids : Buddhist India.

Rapson : Ancient India.

Hopkins : The Great Epic of India.

Horrvitz : Indian Drama.

Paper V.—General principles of Comparative Philosophy with illustrations from the development of the Indian Sanskritic Languages; Vedic Grammar.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for Students.
Uhlenbeck : Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.
Woolner : Introduction to Prakrit.
Beames : Comparative Grammar, Vol. I.
Bhandarkar : Wilson Philological Lectures.
Grierson : Articles in Encyclopædia Britannica.

For General Phonetics and the general principles of comparative philology, especially of the Indo-European family, no books are recommended.

Paper VI.—Unseen Translation from and into Sanskrit; Essay on a subject connected with the History of Sanskrit Literature.

ARABIC.

Paper I.—1. Hamasa, 1st and 2nd Chapters.
2. Diwans of 'Abid B. al Abras and 'Amir B. al Tufail ed. Sir Charles Lyall ("E. J. W. Gibb, M. Memorial series").

Paper II.—1. Al Kamil by Al Mubarrad (the Chapter on Khawarij, only pp. 119—188 of the Egyptian edition).
2. Kitab-al-Shir wal-Shuara, by Ibn Kutaiba (ed. DeGœje), pp. 1—100.
3. Futuh-al-búldan, by Baladhuri. The second half only.
4. Fatatu Ghassan, by Jurji Zaidan.

Paper III.—1. Tafsir Baidawai corresponding to Surah Baqar.
2. Tajrid Bukhari. The first half only.

N.B.—Questions on this paper will be more literary than theological in character.

Paper IV.—1. General Principles of Comparative Grammar of Semitic Languages.
2. Mukhtasar-al-Ma'ani, 2nd and 3rd fans.
3. Muhit-al-Da'irah.

Paper V.—1. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.
2. Zaidan's Tarikhi Adab-il-Lughat-il-'Arabia, Part 4 only.

Paper VI.—1. Translation—English into Arabic.
2. Translation—Arabic into English.
3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the History of Arabic Literature or Language.

PERSIAN.

Paper I.—1.—Akhlaq-i-Jalali, Part 1 only (excluding Bahs-i-Naghma).
2. Chahar Maqala (Gibb Memorial Edition).
3. Waqai-i-Nimat Khan-i-Aali.
4. Tarikh-i-Jahan Gusha-i-Juwaini, Vol. I. (Gibb Memorial Edition).

Only literary questions to be asked by the examiner.

Paper II.—1. Ghazals of Naziri, up to the end of Radif Dal.

2. Quatrains of Baba Tahir ed. by Herōn Allen. (Quatrich & Co.).

Quatrains of Abu Said Abul Khair.

3. Gulshan-i-Raz, Text only. (Bombay Edition).

4. Makhzan-i-Asrar-i-Nizami.

5. Qiran-us-Sadain (Aligarh Edition).

6. Qasaid-i-Anwari, up to the end of Radif Ta (Lucknow Edition).

7. Diwani-i-Ghalib—Radifs *mím* and *nun*.

Paper III.—1. Persian Plays by Rogers (Crossby Lockwood & Co.).

2. Haji Baba of Ispahan, Col. Phillott's edition. (Asiatic Society of Bengal).

3. Siyahat Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg, Col. Phillott's edition—Part I only.

4. Qaani's Kulliyat—Qasaid, up to the end of Radif Ta.

Paper IV.—The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are suggested for study :—

1. Browne's Literary History of Persia, Vols. I and II.

2. Browne's Persian Literature under the Mongols (Cambridge University Press).

3. Shir-ul-Ajam—Vols. IV and V only

Paper V.—Books recommended for study :—

1. Gray's Indo-Iranian Phonology with reference to Persian words only. (Columbia University Press).

2. Sukhandan-i-Paris by Azad.

3. Hada'iq-al-Balaghat (excluding the hadiqa on mauamma).

Paper VI.—Translation and Essay.

1. Translation—English into Persian.

2. Translation—Persian into English.

3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the History of Persian Literature or Language.

HISTORY.

I.—English Constitutional History with selected documents.

II.—Political Science.

III.—The general features of Indian History (no books to be prescribed and a *wide* choice of questions afforded).

IV.—A limited special subject to be studied in original authorities and to be tested by an Essay on an approved theme to be written during the student's period of study.

V & VI.—*Two* of the following :—

(*i*) A special period of English History.

(*ii*) A special period of European History.

(*iii*) A special period of Economic History.

(*iv*) Special period of Islamic History—the Abbaside Caliphate.

Paper I.—*English Constitutional History*—

Students will be expected to have a clear understanding of the evolution of the chief elements of the constitution; knowledge of important constitutional documents from the reign of Charles II, and of the main principles of the working of the constitution.

The following books are recommended :—

Maitland	...	The Constitutional History of England.
Adams	...	The Origin of the British Constituion.
Pollard	...	The Evolution of Parliament.
Dicey	...	An Introduction to the Laws of the Constitution.
Lowell	...	Government of England.
Marriott	...	English Political Institutions. (Chapters dealing with Parliament.)
Robertson, C. G.	...	Selected Statutes, Cases, and Documents.
Medley	...	English Constitutional History. For reference only.
Anson	...	Law and Custom of the Constitution. For reference only.

Paper II.—Political Science—

For study :—

Elements of Politics	H. Sidgwick.
The Greek and Roman City States	Warde Fowler.
Ancient Law	H. S. Maine.
The State (chiefly for the Constitutions of the U.K., U.S.A., France, Germany and Switzerland) ...	Woodrow Wilson
Government of India Act, 1919.	
Law and Opinion in England	A. V. Dicey.
Human Nature in Politics	Graham Wallar.
Political Ideals	C. Delisle Burns.
Introduction to Political Science	J. R. Seeley.

For reference :—

Modern Democracies	Bryce.
Underlying Principles of Legislation	Jethro Brown.
Roads to Freedom	Bertrand Russell.
Development of European Polity	H. Sidgwick.

Paper III.—The general features of Indian History—No books prescribed.

History under Paper III will be divided into three periods (Hindu, Muhammadan and British), and students will be expected to answer at least two questions in each period. Questions will not be asked with a view to elicit the student's knowledge of details, but he will be expected to support his arguments with an accurate statement of facts.

Paper IV.—Thesis and *viva voce* on a limited special subject taken from either—

(*a*) The Reign of Akbar, *or*

(*b*) Economic Life under the Moguls.

Each candidate is to present a Thesis upon some subject related to this period, such subject to be approved by the Committee of Courses and Studies at least six months before the Thesis is submitted for Examination.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

Papers V and VI.—Optional papers—*Two* of the following :—

(*i*) English History, 1714—1815.

Books recommended :—

A History of England, Vol. VI, edited by Oman.

The Political History of England, edited by Hunt and Poole, Vols. IX, X, XI; for reference only.

Leckey	...	History of England in the 18th century. For reference only.
Seeley, Sir J. R.	...	The Expansion of England.
Morley	...	Walpole.
Roseberry	...	Pitt.
Rose, Holland	...	William Pit and the Great War.

(*ii*) European History, 1815—1870.

Books recommended :—

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. XI.

Phillips, Alison	...	Modern Europe.
Rose, J. Holland	...	Political Development of Modern Europe.
Lipson	...	Europe in the 19th century.
Marriott	...	The Eastern Question.
King, Bolton	...	The History of Italian Unity.
Ward, A. W.	...	Germany, 1815—1890, 3 vols., for reference only.
Bourgeois	...	History of Modern France, 2 vols., for reference only.

Headlam or Grant Robertson's Life of Bismark.

(*iii*) Economic History of England.

1. General sketch of the Economic History of England preceding the Industrial Revolution.
2. More detailed study of the Industrial Revolution and its causes.
3. Brief survey of the history of the following in the 19th century :—

Trade Unions, Factory Legislation, Poor Relief, Free Trade Movement.

Books suggested for study :—

Warner, Townsend		Landmarks in English Industrial History.
Ashley	...	Economic Organisation of England.
Cunningham	...	The Industrial Revolution (C. U. Press).
Toynbee	...	The Industrial Revolution.
Rees, J. F.	...	A Social and Industrial History of England (1815—1918).

Books for reference :—

Smith, Adam	...	Wealth of Nations, Book IV.
Hammond	...	Village Labourer, 1760—1832.
Hammond	...	Town Labourer.
Meredith	...	The Economic History of Engalnd.

(*iv*) "Special period of Islamic History—*the Abbaside Caliphate.*"

The following books are recommended for study :—

The History of the Caliphate :

(from p. 261 to the end) by Al Suyuty, translation by Jarrett. (Publishers :—The Royal Asiatic Society).

The Ommayyads and Abbasides (Chap. III only). Jurrji Zedan, translation by Margoliouth, published by the Gibb Trust.

Baghdad under the Abbasides ... G. Le'Strange.

Buwahid Rule in Baghdad ... ... Amadoz (Reprint from a Journal of the R. A. Society).

The following books are recommended for reference :—

Lands of the Eastern Caliphate ... ... G. Le'Strange.

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Gibbon.

Chapters 51, 52, 57-59 and 64.

Literary History of the Arabs ... ... Nicholson.

Spruner's Historical Atlas : Maps Nos. 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

ECONOMICS.

Paper I.—Theory of production, value, and distribution including History of Economic Thought on the subject.

Books recommended for study :—

(1) Mill's Political Economy.

(2) Marshall's Principles.

(3) Carver's Distribution.

(4) Essentials of Economic Theory by Clark.

(5) Smart's Introduction to the Theory of Value.

(6) Gide and Rist—History of Economic Thought.

Paper II.—Theory of International Trade, Tariff, History, and Tariff problem with special reference to India.

Books recommended for study :—

(1) Bastable—Theory of International Trade.

(2) Taussig—'Some Aspects of the Tariff Problem.'

(3) Taussig—'Reciprocity and Free Trade.'

(4) Ashley—Modern Tariff History.

(5) Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.

Book for consultation :—List—National System of Political Economy.

Paper III.—Prices, Currency, Banking and Exchange with special reference to India.

Books recommended :—

(1) Fisher—Purchasing power of money.

(2) Layton—Introduction to the theory of prices.

(3) Datta—Report on prices in India.

(4) Cassel—World's Monetary problems.

(5) Cassell Foreign Exchanges after 1914.
(6) Gregory—Foreign Exchanges during and after the war.
(7) Withers—Meaning of Money.
(8) Findlay Shirras—Banking and Currency in India.
(9) Reports of the Chamberlain Commission and Babington-Smith Committee on Indian Currency.
(10) Report of the Bullion Committee of 1810 (Reprint with introduction by E. Cannan).

Paper IV.—Public Finance with special reference to India :—
(1) Plehn—Introduction to Public Finance.
(2) Nicholson's Principles—Vol. III.
(3) Seligman—Income Tax (Book I).
(4) Josiah Stamp—The Fundamental Principles of Taxation.
(5) Meston Committee's Report on the division of sources of revenues between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments.
(6) Budgets of the Government of India for the last five years.

Paper V.—Economic History :—
(1) General sketch of the Economic History of England in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution.
The line of study and standard expected would be indicated by :—
Townsend Warner's "Landmarks in English Industrial History.
(2) More detailed study of the period following the Industrial Revolution. The line of study and the scope would be indicated by :—
Cunningham's "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," Vol. III.
Toynbee—Industrial Revolution.
J. F. Rees—"A Social and Industrial History of England" (1815-1918).

Paper VI.—(*a*) Essay Paper—40 Marks.
(*b*) A paper on any one of the following :— 60 Marks.
(1) India's Rural Economy. Books recommended :—
Keating—Rural economy in the Deccan.
Calvert—Wealth and Welfare in the Punjab.
Harold Mann—Life and labour in a Deccan village.
Slater—South Indian villages.
Jack—Economic life of a Bengal District.
Wolffe—Co-operation in India.
Loveday—Famine in India.
Morison—Economic organisation of an Indian Province.
Jervons—Consolidation of agricultural holdings

(2) Indian Industrial problems.

Books recommended :—

Report of the Industrial Commission (with minutes of evidence and appendices).

(3) Indian Railway problems.

Books recommended :—

(1) Elements of Railway Economics by Acworth.

(2) Report of the Acworth Committee on Indian Railways.

(3) History of Indian Railways (Government Printing Press, Calcutta).

(4) Co-operation in India.

Books recommended :—

Wolffe—Peoples' Banks.

Wolffe—Co-operation in India.

Ewbank—Studies in Co-operation.

Crosthwaite—Co-operation Studies.

Report of Maclagan Committee on Co-operation in India.

Reports of Conferences of Registrars.

Reports of working co-operative societies in the Punjab for the last 10 years.

Cahill—Co-operation in various countries.

NOTE.—In Papers II, III and IV at least 60 per cent marks shall be assigned to questions bearing on Indian Problems.

MATHEMATICS.

Paper I.—Algebra, Theory of Equations, Determinants and Trigonometry.

Paper II.—Analytical Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Paper III.—Calculus, Differential and Integral, and Differential Equations.

Paper IV.—Dynamics—Particle and Rigid.

Paper V.—Statics, Hydrostatics and Attractions.

Paper VI.—Spherical Astronomy and Optics.

PHILOSOPHY.

Paper I.—Ethics.

T. H. Green ...	...	Prolegomena to Ethics.
Sidgwick ...	...	Methods of Ethics.
Rashdall ...	...	Theory of Good and Evil.
Aristotle ...	...	Nicomachean Ethics.

(In Welldon's translation) (Published by Macmillan and Company), Books I—III and X, *omitting* the fourth Chapter (1096*a* 11—1097*a* 14) of Book I.

In addition to the books prescribed students will be expected to read "Elementary History of Ethics" by Rogers.

Paper II.—Psychology.

W. James	... ...	Principles of Psychology.
James Ward	... ...	Psychological Principles.
L. Morgan	... ...	Comparative Psychology.
McDougal	... ...	Social Psychology.

Paper III.—History of Philosophy and Outlines of Indian Philosophy.

Windelband	... ...	History of Philosophy.
Weber	... ...	History of Philosophy.
Davies	... ...	Hindu Philosophy (Trubner Series)

Papers IV and V.—Any *two* of the following :—

(*a*) Logic and Epistemology.

Joseph	... ...	Introduction to Logic.
Hobhouse	... ...	Theory of Knowledge.
Lotze	... ...	Logic.
B. Groce	... ...	Logic (Translated by Douglas Ainslie).

(*b*) Modern Metaphysics.

Royce	... ...	The World and the Individual.
Ward	... ...	Realm of Ends.
James	... ...	Pragmatism.
Wildon Carr	... ...	" Philosophy of change."

(*c*) Philosophy of Religion.

Caird	... ...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau	... ...	Study of Religion.
Hoffding	... ...	Philosophy of Religion (Macmillan).

Max Müller's " Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion."

(*d*) Hindu Philosophy.

Das Gupta	... ...	History of Indian Philosophy.
Deussen	... ...	System of the Vedanta.
Madhavacharya	...	Sarva-Darsana-Samgraha. (Translated into English by Cowell and Gough).

Paper VI.—Essay.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

The same as for the Faculty of Arts.

MATHEMATICS.

The same as for the Faculty of Arts.

PHYSICS.

Mechanics.—Rectilinear Motion: Composition of Motions; Inertia and Momentum; Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force; the Force of Gravitation; Work and Energy; Friction; Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces; Centre of Gravity; Conditions of Equilibrium; Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium; Simple Illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium as in Pulley, Inclined Plane, Lever, Wheel and Axle; Wedge and Screw; Balance, Steelyard, Elasticity of Volume; Pressure in Liquid, its Variation with depth; Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies; Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press; Density; Relation between Volume and Pressure in Gases; Atmospheric Pressure.

Sound.—The Production of Sound by Vibrating Sources and in its Transmission through Material Media in Longitudinal Waves; The Features of Waves corresponding to Loudness and Pitch; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air; Echoes; Effect of Change of Temperature on the Velocity; Determination of Frequency by simple methods; Experimental investigation of the Fundamental Vibrations of Strings by means of the Sonometer; Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning-forks; Organ Pipes; Position of Nodes and Antidotes.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature; Construction and Use of Instrument for the Measurement of Temperature; Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases with rise of Temperature; Convection in Fluids; Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State; Latent Heat; Vapour Pressure; Boiling-point; Dew-point; Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew; Conduction; Definition of Thermal Conductivity; Radiation, its Emission, Propagation, Reflection, Refraction and Absorption, its Relation to Light; Mechanical equivalent of Heat.

Light.—Laws of Propagation of Light; Measurement of Velocity; Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Photometry; Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces, and the formation of Images; Refraction at Plane Surfaces, by Prisms and Lenses; Minimum Deviation; Chromatic Dispersion; the Formation of Images by Single Lenses; Long and Short Sight and their Correction by Lenses; the Combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope on Microscope; Sextant.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets; Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction; The Magnetic Field; Lines of Force; the Deflection and Vibration Magnetometer; the Earth as a Magnet; the simpler phenomena of Electrified Bodies; Conduction and Insulation; Electrification by Friction and by Induction; Wimshurst's Influence Machine; Quantity of Electricity; Distribution of Electrification on Conductors; Electric Field; Strength of Field; The Inverse Square Law of Electric Force; Potential; Capacity; Energy of Charge; Electric Discharge; Atmospheric Electricity; Electric Current; the various Cells; Accumulators; Magnetic Field of Current; Magnetic Measurement of Current; Galvanometers; Electromotive Force; Difference of Potential; Resistance; Ohm's Law; Volt; Ohm; Ampere;

Heating and Chemical Effects of Currents; Action on Current Circuits in a Magnetic Field; Elementary theory of the Dynamo and Motor; Electromagnetic Induction; Faraday's Law; Lenz's Law; Induction Coil, Telegraphs and Telephones; Thermo-Electricity; Thermopile.

Practical Physics.—Measurements of Lengths in the Metric system by Scale and Vernier; Calipers; Beam Compass, Screw Gauge; Measurement of Thickness by Spherometer; Estimation by Eye of Tenths; Measurements of Lengths of Curves and Circumferences, of Areas of plane figures by the use of Squared Paper, of Volumes of Solids and Liquids by the Burette and marked Flask; Measurement of Angles; the Plotting of Experimental Results Graphically on Squared Paper; Observations with the Simple Pendulum; Determination of the Conditions of Equilibrium of Three Forces, Parallel and otherwise; Determination of the Centre of Gravity of Plane Figures; Quantitative Experiments with the Lever and Inclined Plane; the Use of the Balance; Determination of Density of Solids and Liquids by means of the Hydrostatic Balance, the Specific Gravity Bottle, the U tube and Common Hydrometer; Verification of Archimedes' Principle; the Reading of the Barometer; Testing of the Fixed Points of Thermometers; Comparison of Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometers; Determination of the Specific Heat of a Metal and Latent Heats of Water and Steam; Determination of Specific Heat by the Method of Cooling; Qualitative Experiments in Radiation; Determination of the Dew-point by the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers; Verification of the Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Tracing of the Path of Rays through Plates and Prisms; Changes in the Size and Nature and Determination of the Position of Images formed by Plane and Concave Mirrors and Convex Lenses; the Arrangement of Lenses, etc., to form a Microscope and the Various Forms of Telescopes; the Use of Rumford's and Bunsen's Photometers; Determination of the Velocity of Sound by Resonance; the Magnetisation of Steel by Contact and by Electric Currents; the Tracing of Lines of Force in a Magnetic Field; Comparison of Magnetic Moments by Deflection; the Charging of Electroscopes; Testing of the sign of Electrostatic charges; Qualitative Experiments in Electrostatic Induction such as the Icepail Experiments; the Setting up of Common Batteries; Determination of the Direction of an Electric current by a Magnetic Needle; the Use of the Galvanometer; the Use of the Induction Coil; Comparison of Electromotive Forces and Resistances by means of the Tangent Galvanometer; Comparison of Resistances by means of Wheatstone Wire Bridge; Measurement of fall of Potential along a wire carrying Current.

In the practical examination, candidates must present note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated by the student and initialled by the teacher.

Books suggested :—

Willow's—Text-book of Physics.

Growther's—Manual of Physics.

Schuster and Lees—Practical Physics.

Chetan Anand—Practical Physics.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—*Inorganic.*—Physical and Chemical Changes. Indestructibility of matter. Methods of bringing about Chemical Change.

Different types of Energy. Chemical Affinity. Mixtures and Compounds. Decomposition. Elements. Classification of Elements. The naming of Elements and Compounds. The atmosphere; its nature, the part it plays in chemical changes; its composition. Water—its physical and chemical properties; its solvent properties, crystallisation. Solution and solubilities.

The constancy of composition of compounds. The Laws of Constant, Multiple, and Reciprocal Proportion. Dalton's Atomic Theory. The general properties of gases. Boyle's Law. Charles' Law. The Composition of gases by volume. Gay Lussac's Law.

Determination of Molecular weights, Atomic weights, and composition of molecules from vapour densities and Avogadro's Hypothesis Also atomic weights from Specific Heats. Formulæ, Equations, Valency, Chemical Calculations. The systematic study of Hydrogen, Oxygen, Water, Oxides Acids, Bases, Salts, Hydrogen Peroxide. Ozone. Diffusion. Nitrogen. Ammonia, Nitric Acid, and the Oxides—Oxides of Nitrogen and Nitrates. Carbon—Carbon Dioxide and the Carbonates, Carbon Monoxide. Hard and soft water. Combustion and Flame. Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride and the Chlorides. The other halogen elements and the halogen Acids and their relationship to Chlorine and Hydrochloric Acid. Bleaching powder and Potassium Chlorate. Sulphur. Hydrogen Sulphide. Sulphur Dioxide, Sulphurous Acid, Sulphites. Sulphur Trioxide. Sulphuric Acid and Sulphates. The Alums, Sodium Thio-Sulphate.

Phosphorus; Phosphine; Phosphorus Pentoxide. Phosphoric Acids (Ortho Pyro. and Meta) and the Sodium Ortho-Phosphates, The Chlorides of Phosphorus. Silica, Silicic Acid, and Sodium Silicate. Dialysis. Glass. Boric Acid and Borax, Electrolysis and Electrolytic Dissociation treated in an elementary way. Oxidation and Reduction.

Outline of the Periodic Law.—

The Metals, their general properties and classification. The production, properties, and uses of the following metals (excluding technical process) and the preparation and properties of their chief compounds :—

Sodium. Potassium. Ammonium, Magnesium and Calcium. Aluminium. Tin and Lead. Antimony. Arsenic, Tin and Iron. Copper and Silver. Zinc and Mercury. Potassium Chromate and Bichromate. Manganese Dioxide. Potassium Manganate and Permanganate.

II.—*Organic.—Ethyl Alcohol.*—Its preparation from sugar and its properties. Its derivatives :—Sodium Ethoxide : Ethyl Chloride. Esters with mineral acids and with Acetic Acid. Ether. Ethylene. (Unsaturation). Oxidation of Alcohol :—Acetaldehyde. Acetic Acid. The acetates and their derivaties :—Methane (saturation); acetamide; acetone; acetyl chloride; acetic anhyride, chloracetic acids. The Amines. Methyl Alcohol and its derivatives. The identification of elements, and simple theory of their quantitative estimation. Homologous Series. Brief account of the Paraffins. Halogen Compounds (chloroform, iodoform). Alcohols. Aldehydes, (chloral) Ketones, the Fatty Acids. Esters. Glycol. Glycerine. Fats and Soaps. Glycollic, Oxalic, Succinic, Malic, Tartaric and Citric Acids. Glycine.

Glucose, Fructose. Milk, Malt and Cane Sugar; Dextrin, Starch, Fermentation. Urea. Benzene and Toluene and their halogen, nitro and sulphoric acid derivatives. The Phenols. Aniline and the Diazonium Compounds. Benzyl Alcohol, Benzaldehyde. Benzoic Acid and the Benzoates and Benzoic Esters. Salicylic acid and the Salicylates. Salol.

Practical.—

1st year.—A course of experiments to illustrate Physical and Chemical changes. Mixtures and Compounds. Decomposition. The Atmosphere (treated in an elementary way). Water and solution. Solubilities. Crystallisation. Purification of water. The Laws of Chemical combination. Chemical equivalent. Preparation and properties of Hydrogen, Oxygen, Acids, Bases and Salts, Nitrogen, Amonia, Nitric Acid, the Oxides of Nitrogen, Carbon, Carbon Dioxide, Carbonates. Carbon Monoxide. Hard

and Soft water. Chlorine, Hydrochloric acid and the Chlorides. Bromine and Iodine, and Hydrobromic and Hydriodic Acids in relation to Chlorine and Hydrochloric Acid. Sulphur, Hydrogen Sulphide, Sulphur Dioxide. Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids and their Salts.

2nd year.—Qualitative analysis of a simple salt excluding phosphates of the heavy metals, arsenates, flourides, and insolubles. Estimation of acids and alkalis. Chlorides in neutral solution by silver nitrate. Ferrous salts and oxalic acid by potassium permanganate.

Organic.—Identification of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and the halogens in organic compounds, Important reactions of ethyl alcohol, formic acetic, oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids and their alkali salts.

Candidates must present their laboratory note-books containing a description of all the work done and in their own words. The work must have the teacher's initials.

At least one-fifth of the marks allotted to practical will be given on account of the note-books.

Books suggested :—

A text-book of Inorganic Chemistry by Senter (Mathuen). Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry by Mellor (Longmans). A Class-book of Organic Chemistry by Cohen (Macmillan). Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Classes by Dunnicliff (Macmillan).

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Medical Students' Group.

The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation and General Characters of Methane, Ethane, Ethylene and Acetylene, and their derivatives, *viz.*, Haloid Compounds, Alcohols and Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones, Mono-basic Acids; Oxalic, Succinic, Tartaric and Citric Acids : Amines : Amino-acids, Glycine, Cellulose, Dextrose, Laevulose and Cane Sugar : the processes of fermentation : Urea and Uric Acid. Glycerine, the Fats and Soaps. Benzene, its homologues and their more important derivatives, *viz.*, Nitro and Amino compounds, Phenols, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic and Salicylic acids and their esters. The structural formulæ occurrence and properties of the following compounds :—Pyrrol, Pyridine and Conine.

The following books are suggested for Organic Chemistry, Medical Students' Group :—

1. Cohen's Elementary Organic Chemistry (Macmillan),

Or,

2. Organic Chemistry for Medical and Inter. Science students by A. K. Macbeth (Longmans and Sons).

Practical for Organic—

1. Simple Qualitative Analysis (single salts).
2. Volumetric analysis, comprising
   (*a*) Alkalimitry and Acidimitry.
   (*b*) Ferrous salts and Oxalic acid by means of the permanganate solution.
   (*c*) Determination of chlorides by means of the silver nitrate solution.

The practical examination in Chemistry for the Medical Students' Group will be based on the subject matter of Dunnicliff's Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Classes, Parts 1 and 2.

BIOLOGY.

BOTANY.

The elements of the Morphology and Physiology of the Angiosperms embracing (*a*) the structure (macroscopic and microscopic) and the root, stem and leaf; (*b*) the structure of a typical flower and modifications of the type; (*c*) the inflorescence, and the principal types of branching; (*d*) the structure and development of seeds and embryo; (*e*) the principal types of fruits; (*f*) the dispersal of the seeds and fruits; (*g*) the main facts in relation to nutrition, growth, and reaction to environment; (*h*) the fundamental facts of Ecology as illustrated particularly by the local flora.

The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms; the distinctive facts in the structure and life-history of Pinus; the structure and life-history of Selaginella, Fern, Funaria, Marchantia, Spirogyra, Ulothrix, Mucor and Bacterium.

The subjects of Variation and Heredity, Natural Selection and Evolution, treated in an elementary manner.

The general principles of classification, and a knowledge of the following families of which types for illustration are to be taken as far as possible from the Punjab flora :—

Graminaceae, Palmaceae, Liliaceae, Ranunculaceae, Cruciferae, Leguminoseae, Rutaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Labiatae, Solanaceae, Compositae.

Practical Examination.

In the practical examination in Botany candidates will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe specimens of plants included in the above syllabus.

Candidates will be required to submit their original note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Lowson's Text-book of Botany (Clive).

Coulter's Text-book of Botany.

Mudge and Maslen's Class book of Botany (Arnold).

Thoday : Botany for Senior Students.

Bhatia and K. Narain's Laboratory Note-book of Botany.

Kashyap and Mehta's Practical Botany (Atmaram & Sons).

ZOOLOGY.

Living and non-living matter. The distinctive properties of living matter or protoplasm and the chemical substances entering into its composition.

The structure of frog as a type of higher animals. The elements of vertebrate histology illustrated from the frog. Elementary facts of Physiology. The outlines of the larval history of frog. Recapitulation theory.

The structure and life-history of Amœba, Paramecium, and Malarial parasites, as types of Protozoa.

The structure and modes of reproduction of Hydra as an example of the Metazoa. The principle of the physiological division of labour and the correlated differentiation of structure.

The structure of Pheretima as an example of a segmented animal. The significance of the three primary germ-layers and the coelom.

The structure of cockroach as a type of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the life-history of the common mosquito.

The general characters of the chordata, the external characters of fish and bird. The structure of rabbit as a type of mamalia.

Sexûal reproduction. Ova and spermatozoa; the elementary facts of fertilisation and segmentation of the ovum in frog. The formation of the three germinal layers of their fate.

An elementary survey of the animal kingdom, for obtaining a general idea of the characteristics of the principal phyla.

An elementary knowledge of the doctrine of Evolution, Variation, Heredity and Natural Selection.

Practical Examination.

In Zoology, each candidate will be required to examine micrôscopically, to dissect and to describe the animals named in the foregoing syllabus.

Candidates will be required to submit their original note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Parker's Practical Zoology (Macmillan).

Borradaille's Manual of Zoology (Oxf. Univ. Press).

Wells and Davis' Text-book of Zoology (Univ. Tutorial Press).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

ENGLISH.

As Papers (*a*) and (*b*) for the Faculty of Arts 1926.

MATHEMATICS.

The same as A. Course of Mathematics for the Faculty of Arts for 1926.

PHYSICS.

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—As for the Intermediate Examination together with the following :—The Balance; Motion in a Circle; Simple Harmonic Motion; Simple, Conical, and Torsional Pendulums; Kinetic Energy and Work; Moments of Inertia, Kinetic Energy of a Rotating body; Torsional Vibrations; the Compound Pendulum; Determination of the Intensity of Gravity; Simple Elasticity treated experimentally; Young's Modulus; Bulk Modulus; Modulus of Rigidity; Friction; Viscosity of Liquids and Gases; Diffusion of Liquids and Gases; Surface Tension; Conservation and Dissipation of Energy; Availability of Energy.

Sound.—Nature of Wave Motion; Distribution of Velocity and Pressure in Sound Waves; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Gases; Calculation of Velocity from Elasticity and Density; Effect of Change of Temperature on Velocity; Quality of Sound; Analysis of Compound Notes; Harmonic Tones of Strings and Air-columns; Determination of Frequencies; Musical Scales; Temperament; Ratios of the Frequencies of the more important intervals; Effect on Pitch due to Motion of Source, Observer, and Medium; Resonance; Forced and Free Vibrations; Reflection of Waves; Stationary Waves: Longitudinal and Transverse Vibrations of Strings, Rods, and Air-columns; Interference of Sound; Beats; Explanation of Consonance and Dissonance.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature; Construction and Use of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature: Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases; Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Calorimetry; Change of State; Latent Heat; Evaporation; Vapour Pressure; Connection between Pressure and Melting and Boiling Points; Liquefaction of Gases; the Critical State; Hygrometry; Dew-point; Conduction; Radiant Energy, its Emission, Propagation, Reflection, Refraction and Absorption, its Relation to Light; Prevost's Theory of Exchanges; Kinetic Theory of Gases; the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and its Determination; Second Law of Thermodynamics, Carnot's Cycle; Absolute Scale of Temperature.

Light.—Propagation; Intensity of Illumination; Photometry: Measurement of Velocity by Romer's, Bradley's, Fizeau's and Foucault's Methods; Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Reflection and Refraction from Plane and Spherical Surfaces; Calculation of the Position and Size of Images; Prisms and Lenses; Chromatic Dispersion; Measurement of Refractive Index: Spectrum Analysis; Absorption and Emission Spectra; the Colour of Bodies; Colour Sensation; Optical Instruments; the Eye; Defects of Vision; the Wave Theory; Simple cases of Interference; Diffraction; the Colours of Thin Plates; the Production of Plane Polarisation; Double Refraction; Circular Polarisation; Interference of Polarised Light.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Electrostatic Attraction and Repulsion: Laws of Electrostatics: Electrostatic Induction; Conduction and Distribution of Electricity; Electric Machines and other sources of Electrification; Condensers; Simple Theory of Electrostatic Potential; Electrometers; Specific Inductive Capacity; Electrostatic Units; Phenomena of Discharge; Atmospheric Electricity; Magnetic Attraction and Repulsion; Distribution of Magnetism; Terrestrial Magnetism; Laws of Magnetism; Magnetic Force and Potential; Permeability; Hysteresis; Diamagnetism; the Magnetic Circuit; Voltaic Cells; Magnetic Effects of Currents; Electrodynamics; Ohm's Law and its Consequences; Galvanometers and other Electrical Instruments; Electrical Measurements; the Electromagnetic and Practical Systems of Units; Thermo-electricity; the Production of Heat and Light by Currents; Electric Energy, its Supply and Measurement; Continuous and Alternating Current Motors; Dynamos and Transformers; Mutual and Self-Induction; Laws and Theory of Electrochemistry; Telegraphy and Telephony; the Production and Properties of Electric Waves; the Electromagnetic Theory of Light and other Relations between Light and Electricity; Conduction of Electricity through Gases, X-rays, Electrons, and the leading facts of Radioactivity.

Practical Work.—Spherometer, Reading Microscope and Kathetometer; Measurement of Area of Cross Section of a Tube; the Use of the Balance, including the method of Oscillations; Determination of Specific Gravities of Solids and Liquids by the Hydrostatic Balance Specific Gravity Bottle, Jolly's Balance; Determination of Acceleration of Gravity by the Simple Pendulum; Verification of Boyle's Law; Determination of Young's Modulus and Modulus

of Rigidity; Measurement of Surface Tension; Determination of Velocity of Sound by means of a Resonance Tube; Comparison of Pitch by means of Beats; Determination of Boiling and Melting Points of Substances; the Use of the Constant Volume Air Thermometer; Determination of Specific Heats of Solids and Liquids and of Latent Heat of Water and Steam by the method of Mixture, and the Specific Heat of Liquids by the Method of Cooling; Determination of the Coefficient of Linear Expansion of a Rod; Determination of the Coefficient of Dilatation of a Liquid by the Weight Thermometer; Determination of Hygrometric State of the Atmosphere by Regnault's Hygrometer and the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer; Verification of Laws of Reflection and Refraction with the Spectrometer; the Tracing of Rays through Lenses; Measurement of Focal Lengths of Concave and Convex Mirrors and Lenses; Measurement of Angles with the Sextant; Measurement of the Magnifying Power of a Telescope; Determination of Refractive Indices by the Spectrometer; Measurement of Rotatory Power by the Shadow Polarimeter; Determination of the Magnetic Moments of Magnets and the Intensity of Magnetic Fields; the Exploration of Magnetic Fields; the Absolute Measurement of Current in a Wire; the Comparison of Electrical Resistances by Substitution and by Wheatston's Bridge; the Comparison of Electromotive Forces by Deflection of a Galvanometer and by the Potentiometer; Determination of the Reduction Factor of a Galvanometer, the Comparison of Electro-chemical Equivalents; Measurement of high resistances and capacities by deflexion methods. A higher degree of accuracy will be expected in the B.A. and B.Sc. courses than in the Intermediate course.

The following books are suggested :—

Eggar's Mechanics (Edward Arnold, London).

Stewart's Higher Text-book of Heat (Clive).

Catchpool's Sound (Clive).

For reference : "Wagstaff's Properties of Matter."

Hutchinson's Intermediate Text-book of Magnetism and Electricity (Univ. Tut. Press) omitting sections 27, 28, 86—88, 97, 146, 161, 187, 188, 191—213, 219—221, 223, 233, 243—251, 261—263, 267—268, 276. A knowledge of Differential Calculus is not required.

Watson's Text-book of Physics, Books I and IV (Longmans).

For Practical Work :—

Allen and Moore—Practical Physics.

Glazebrook and Shaw—Practical Physics.

In the practical examination, candidates must present note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated and initialled by their teacher.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but Examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

HONOURS PAPERS.

For Honours, a fuller and more theoretical treatment of the syllabus of the pass course will be expected.

For Honours the following experiments in addition to the pass course :—Measurement of Wave Length of Light by Diffraction Grating, Measurement of

Capacities and Low Resistances in electricity, the Measurement of Refractive Index by total Reflection.

There will be an additional practical examination.

The following additional books are suggested :—

Edser's Heat for Advanced Students (omitting Chaps. XVI and XVII (Macmillan).

Edser's " Light," omitting Chaps. 7, 8, 9 and 19.

Wagstaff's Properties of Matter (Clive).

Draper's Heat.

Hutchinson's advanced Text-book of Magnetism and Electricity.

Honours candidates must select some special section of their subject; for example, the determination of density, of specific heat of focal lengths of lenses, of strengths of magnetic poles, of electric resistance, etc.; and write a short dissertation embodying and analysing the results of their own observations. The dissertation should be initialled by their Professor. This dissertation should be considered by the Examiner in the practical exmination.

CHEMISTRY.

Physical.—Atomic and Molecular Theories. Valency. Methods of determining Atomic and Molecular weights.

The nature of Solution and the Dissociation Theory, Electro-chemistry, Mass Action.

An introductory treatment of the Phase Rule, Catalysis, Thermo-chemistry, Crystallography in relation to Chemical Theory. Radioactivity (from a chemical standpoint).

Arithmetical problems relating to Chemical Theory.

Inorganic.—The occurrence, preparation, and properties of the elements and their chief compounds (excluding the rare elements). Outlines of the main metallurgical processes treated non-technically.

Organic.—The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation, General Characters and Constitutional Formulæ of the Paraffins, Olefines, and Acetylenes; their Haloid Derivatives, Alcohols, Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids (Stereoisomerism), Ketones, Amines, Amides; Compounds of the Alcohol Radicals with Sulphur, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic. The Carbohydrates; Cyanogen compounds; Urea; the Uric Acid Group; the Aromatic Hydro-carbons and their principal derivatives; Naphthalene, Anthracene and their principal derivatives; Pyridine and Quinoline the common Alkaloids.

Practical.—

Inorganic.—The preparation of Salts by the action of acids on metals, oxides, and carbonates, and by double decomposition; and of chlorates, sulphates, thiosulphates and permanganates. Qualitative analysis of mixtures of not more than six radical excluding insolubles. Volumetric analysis. Gravimetric analysis of Aluminium, Iron, Calcium, and Magnesium, and of Carbonates, Sulphates, Chlorides and water of Crystallisation.

Organic.—Preparation of ethylene; ethylene dibromide; ethyl bromide; chloroform; ethyl acetate; oxalic acid; urea. Nitrobenzene aniline; acctanilide; phenol; diazobenzene chloride; sulphanilic acid; methyl orange; benzoic acid.

The following books are suggested :—

Modern Inorganic Chemistry by Mellor (Longmans) or A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry by Senter (Methuen),

Practical Chemistry. Bruce and Harper (Macmillan). A Text-book of Organic Chemistry by Hollemann translated by Walker (Wiley).

Elementary Physical Chemistry by Barrett (Arnold).

In the practical examination candidates must present note-books containing their original notes initialled and dated by their teachers.

Examiners will be instructed to give credit for these in allotting marks for practical.

HONOURS PAPER.

For Honours a more detailed treatment of the syllabus will be required indicating more extended reading. There will be an additional Practical Examination. The following additional books are recommended :—

Inorganic Chemistry by Lowry (Macmillan) or Inorganic Chemistry for University students by Partington (Macmillan); Outline of Physical Chemistry by Senter (Methuen) or Physical Chemistry by Walker (Macmillan).

Practical Organic Chemistry by Cohen (Macmillan).

Candidates must present note-books containing their original notes made in the laboratory of experiments performed. These must have the initials of the teacher.

FACULTY OF LAW.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

List of books recommended for perusal.

1. Jurisprudence :—
   Gray—Nature and Sources of Law.
   Salmond—Jurisprudence.
2. Principles of Equity with special reference to Maxims of Equity, Indian Trusts Act, Transfer of Property Act (Sections 58—104), Specific Relief Act.
   Snell's Equity.
3. Roman Law and the Principles of Legislation :—
   Sander's Institutes of Justinian—Books I and II, Book III, Titles 13 to the end, Book IV, Titles 1 to 5 and Introduction.
   Institutes of Justinian edited by Moyle (for reference only).
   Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation by Jethro Brown.
   Bentham's Theory of Legislation (for reference only).
4. Principles of Real Property :—
   Tophan's Real Property.
   William's Real Property (for reference only).
5. Intestate and Testamentary Succession :—
   Probate and Administration Act.
   Succession Certificate Act.
6. The Law of Crimes and the Principles of Criminal Procedure :—
   Indian Penal Code by Ratan Lal (Students' Edition).
   Criminal Procedure Code (omitting chapters 34, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46 and the Schedules).

7. Constitutional Law :—
Dicey's Law of the Constitution.
Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution (select chapters dealing with topics covered by Dicey).
Government of India Act.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

List of books recommended for perusal.

1. Hindu Law and Panjab Customary Law :—
Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.
Gour's Hindu Code.

2. Muhammadan Law :—
Wilson's Muhammadan Law.
Mulla's Muhammadan Law.

3. Law relating to Persons :—
Guardian and Wards Act.
Indian Majority Act.
Succession Certificate Act.

4. Law relating to Property :—
(a) The Law relating to Land Tenures, Land Revenue, and Prescription—
Panjab Tenancy Act.
Panjab Pre-emption Act.
Panjab Alienation of Land Act.

(b) The Law of Transfer *inter vivos*—
Transfer of Property Act by Shepherd and Brown.
Transfer of Property Act by Gour (for reference only).

5. The Law of Contracts and Torts :—
Pollock and Mulla's Indian Contract Act.
Underhill's Torts. (Indian Edition).

6. The Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure :—
Cunningham's Evidence Act.
Mulla's Civil Procedure Code (Students' Edition).
Panjab Courts Act.
Letters Patent of the Panjab High Court.

XXVIII.—CONSTITUENT COLLEGES.

61. The following Colleges shall be recognized Colleges of the University, namely :— Statute 18.

(a) St. Stephen's College;
(b) Hindu College; and
(c) Ramjas College; and

(d) The following institutions shall, in respect of their Intermediate classes, be recognised as Colleges of the University teaching up to the Intermediate standard in such subjects as the Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, may from time to time authorise them to teach :—

(a) The Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College;
(b) The Ramjas Intermediate College;
(c) The Indraprastha Hindu Girls' Intermediate College.

NOTE.—The foregoing clause (d) shall be in force only up to 30th April 1927.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

62. (1) This College was opened in the year 1882 by the Cambridge Mission, the members of which, at the instance of Government, undertook to open their College classes (previously confined to their own students) to students from other schools, and to teach up to the B.A. Standard of the Panjab University.

(2) The present College buildings, situated near the Kashmere Gate, were opened in the year 1891 by Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I.

(3) *Subjects taught*—

IN THE M.A. CLASSES.—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, and Mathematics.

IN THE B.A. CLASSES.—All the above subjects.

IN THE INTERMEDIATE CLASSES.—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu and Hindi.

Religious instruction is given daily, and occasional lectures to the whole body of students assembled together are given in the Central Hall.

(4) The College, with the consent of Government, awards annually a few stipends to poor and deserving students for the second year of their course (both Intermediate and B.A.).

(5) *Social Facilities*—

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.—Facilities are afforded for practice in speaking; various clubs exist for social and debating activities under the supervision of members of the Staff. There are ample opportunities for close contact with members of the Staff for the formation of habits of thought, work and play.

LIBRARY.—There is a College Library, and also a Reading Room which is amply supplied with papers and magazines.

GAMES.—There is a good play-ground; football, hockey, tennis, and cricket are played under the direct control of the students' own representatives.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The Society guarantees a proper and economical supply of *ghi*, *ata*, *dal*, and stationery, and the amount invested in the Society is returned, in accordance with the Society's rule, when the student leaves the College.

All resident students must belong to this Society.

(6) *Hostels*.—There are four hostels accommodating 160 boarders under the care of resident Superintendents.

All students who do not live with their families are required to reside in the College Hostels. The Superintendents are in charge of the health and moral conducts of the hostellers.

Messes in hostels are managed by the hostellers themselves under the Superintendents.

STAFF.

Principal:

F. F. MONK, ESQ., M.A.

Vice-Principal:

S. N. MUKARJI, ESQ., M.A.

Bursar:

N. K. SEN, ESQ., M.A.

The staff of recognised teachers of the University is as follows :—

ENGLISH.

1. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford (Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Reader in English and Head of English Department, University of Delhi).
2. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Reader in English).
3. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
4. R. S. Capron, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
5. P. J. Scott, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
6. W. O. Fitch, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)
7. T. G. P. Spear, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)
8. H. W. Padlay, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Panjab (Head of Sanskrit Department).

ARABIC, PERSION AND URDU.

1. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Panjab (Reader and Head of the Department).
2. M. Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, Panjab.

MATHEMATICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., Panjab, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge (Reader and Head of Mathematics Department).
2. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., Panjab, M.R.A.S.
3. T. M. Mandal, Esq., M.Sc., Calcutta.

PHYSICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), B.A. (Cantab.)
2. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc. (Calcutta).
3. T. M. Mandal, Esq., M.Sc., Calcutta.

CHEMISTRY.

J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., Calcutta.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Calcutta (Reader and Head of Philosophy Department).
2. W. O. Fitch, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)

HISTORY.

1. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
2. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A.
3. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A.
4. T. G. P. Spear, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)
5. R. S. Capron, Esq., B.A.
6. P. J. H. Scott, Esq., B.A.

ECONOMICS.

1. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., Calcutta.
2. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A.
3. R. S. Capron, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)
4. P. J. H. Scott, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)
5. T. G. P. Spear, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.)

HINDU COLLEGE.

63. The Hindu College, Delhi, was founded on the 15th May, 1899, with the primary object of bringing higher education within the reach of poor students. Religious instruction on non-sectarian Hindu principles has all along been regularly imparted to Hindu students.

It is a recognised College of the University, and provides teaching in all recognised subjects.

For the F.Sc. Examination, provision is made for teaching the following subjects :—

English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Mathematics, Philosophy, History and Science (Physics and Chemistry).

For the F.Sc. Examination, including the Medical Group, in addition to English, Mathematics and Science, provision is made for Botany, Zoology and Additional Chemistry as well.

For the B.A. Examination the following subjects are taught :—

English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics (A. and B. Course), Philosophy, History, Economics and Physics.

For the B.Sc. Examination arrangements are made for teaching Physics and Chemistry, and the teaching will be provided by the University of Delhi.

For the M.A. Examination arrangements are made for teaching English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History and Economics.

The college is maintained by grants from the Government, endowments and public subscriptions.

It is located in its own building near Kashmir Gate, and provision is made for the residence of about 150 students in the main and the attached hostels of the College, which are under the supervision of a Warden, a Superintendent and two Assistant Superintendents. The Principal and a number of members of the staff reside close to the premises.

The College provides for cricket, hockey, football and tennis, a ground given by the Notified Area and Municipal Committees for the purpose, and there is also a small gymnasium within the College compound.

There is a well-equipped Library; and the Reading Room, which is kept open for the use of students even outside College hours, is supplied with many papers and magazines published in India and England.

There is a Literary and Debating Society, the Parliament, a Social Union, a Dramatic Society and a Scientific Union, all of which hold periodical meetings under the guidance and superintendence of the members of the Staff.

Five scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 each are awarded each year to deserving Khatri students out of an annual donation made by Lala Sri Ram, M.A., of Delhi.

The management of the College is vested in the Principal and a Registered Board of Trustees, ordinarily acting through a Managing Committee appointed by itself.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT :

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanahya Lal, *President*.
2. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh.
3. Lala Piyare Lal, Vakil, M.L.A.
4. R. B. Lala Raj Narain, Barrister-at-Law.
5. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A.
6. Lala Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B.
7. Suraj Narain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
8. Pandit Nihal Chand.
9. Seth Ram Lal.
10. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal.
11. Lala Shiv Narain, B.A., LL.B., *Secretary*.

STAFF.

Principal:

N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A.

ENGLISH.

1. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A. (Bombay).
2. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.).
3. M. S. Shahani, Esq., B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon)., Barrister-at-Law.
4. A. Bhattacharya, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), B.A. (Oxon.).
5. Harish Chandra Bali, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
6. Shambhu Dayal, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

PHILOSOPHY.

1. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
2. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Logic.

MATHEMATICS.

1. A. T. Banerji, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), Reader in Mathematics.
2. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

CHEMISTRY.

1. Ram Bheja Mal Seth, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).

PHYSICS.

1. B. D. Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc.

BIOLOGY.

1. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
2. Hira Lal, Esq.

ECONOMICS.

1. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
2. Shyamji Mohan, Esq., M.A. (on leave).

HISTORY.

1. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Reader in History and Head of the Department.
2. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
3. M. S. Shahani, Esq., B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

1. M. M. Pt. Har Narain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Reader in Sanskrit.
2. Pt. Kailash Narain Kaul, M.A. (Panjab).

PERSIAN AND URDU.

Anand Nath Verma, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

THEOLOGY.

M. M. Pt. Har Narain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Mahamahopdeshak.

Head Clerk:

B. Sri Ram.

Library Clerk:

B. Hukam Singh.

RAMJAS COLLEGE.

64. The College was opened on the 14th of May, 1917, and was affiliated to the Panjab University to the B.A. Standard, in the following subjects:—English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and F.Sc. Standard in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Medical Science. Besides these classes which have been retained, Post-graduate classes in Economics and English have been provisionally opened.

It was founded by Lala Kidar Nath, M.A., Retired District Judge, who deemed the time ripe for a new type of residential collegiate institution, after the great success, within a few years of their establishment, of his two large schools here, called Ramjas High School No. 1 and No. 2.

CONTROL.

The ultimate control is vested in the Board of Trustees, consisting of the founder as President and all donors of sums of Rs. 1,500 and over, foremost among whom stands Seth Lakshmi Narayan Gadodia, Merchant, Delhi. This Board makes over the management of the various Institutions of the society, consisting at present of the two schools in addition to the College, to the Managing Committee of nine members, with Lala Kidar Nath, M.A., as President and Lala Radhika Narayan, Retired Executive Engineer, as Secretary. Out

of these, five members form together the College Sub-Committe, whose personnel at present is as follows :—

1. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A., Retired District Judge, *President.*
2. Lala Radhika Narayan, B.A., Retired Executive Engineer.
3. Pandit Nihal Chand, Retired Deputy Collector.
4. Pandit Raj Jai Narain, B.A., Pleader.
5. The Principal.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1. N. N. Maitra, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
2. A. T. Gidwani, Esq., M.A. (Bombay and Oxon.).
3. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A. (Calcutta).

STAFF.

The following is the full list of the present members of the staff :—

Principal:

LALA KIDAR NATH, M.A. (Calcutta).

ENGLISH.

1. Ram Rakha Mal, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
2. K. C. De, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
3. N. C. Chanda, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

PHILOSOPHY.

N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), Reader in Philosophy.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Lala Sita Ram, M.A. (Panjab).
2. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A.
3. Ram Rakha Mal, Esq., M.A.

HISTORY.

Parmatma Saran, Esq., M.A.

ECONOMICS.

K. C. De, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), Reader in Economics.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
2. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A.

SANSKRIT.

1. Pandit Haradatta Sharma, M.A. (Benares).
2. Ganga Ram, Esq.

BIOLOGY.

1. Mohanlal Sethi, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
2. Rulia Ram Kashyap, Esq., M.Sc.

PERSIAN.

Munshi Pearey Lall, Munshi Fazil.

THEOLOGY.

Lala Kidar Nath, M.A. (Calcutta).

BUILDINGS.

The College is situated on a very healthy site on a rock christened by its students "Anand Parvat," near the Serai Rohilla Station, about two miles from the heart of the city. It is an ideal place for an educational establishment, far removed from the bustle and distractions of city life, possessing an excellent climate, and looking out on a scene of picturesque beauty.

There is a "Gau Shala" for the supply of fresh and pure milk to the students in the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A number of scholarships are available for poor and deserving students, some being helped in addition with all their boarding expenses. Free studentships and remissions of fees are also granted up to the limit allowed under the Regulations.

RESIDENTIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Institution being residential, most of the students reside in the hostel attached to the College. Every student gets a single furnished room.

SOCIETIES.

The following societies are maintained by the students :—

1. Literary and Debating Society.
2. College Union.
3. Free Dispensary.
4. The Gymkhana.
5. Reading Room.
6. Sewa Mandli.
7. Old Boys' Association.

ANGLO-ARABIC INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, DELHI.

65. This is one of the Colleges established in accordance with the Sadler Commission Report under the Delhi University by adding the Intermediate Classes to the already existing recognised Anglo-Arabic High School. It differs from similar Institutions in being six instead of four classes, it has been started to fulfil the long-felt need of encouraging higher education among the Mussalmans of Delhi and its surrounding districts. It is maintained by the Itimadud-Daula Endowment Fund, under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, and grants from the Local Government and the Delhi Municipality. The control rests in the hands of a Managing Committee of 12 leading Mussalman gentlemen of Delhi, nominated by the Local Government for a period of two years. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is the *Ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. In addition to these there is also an Education Expert on the Committee, nominated by the Local Government from among the leading educationists of Delhi.

The present Committee is as follows :—

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, *Ex-officio* (Chairman).

C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College.

1. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge (Secretary).
2. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
3. Mirza Ijaz Husain, B.A., Vakil.
4. Mir Faiz-ul-Hassan, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Secretary, Delhi Municipality.
5. Saiyad Umrao Mirza Rizawi, Honorary Magistrate.
6. Khan Bahadur Mir Baha-ud-Din, Delhi.
7. Khan Sahib Khwaja Sharif Husain, Delhi.
8. M. Abul Hassan Khan, Rais, Delhi.
9. M. Makbul Husan, Delhi.
10. M. Bashir-ud-Din Ahmad, Rais, Delhi.
11. Saiyad Muhammad Mirza, Delhi.
12. Mirza Muhammad Azam Shah Gorgani, Delhi.

It is located in an Historical Building outside the Ajmere Gate specially built for an educational institution by Nawab Ghazi-Uddin Khan, Firoz Jang, founder of the Nizam dynasty of Hyderabad. It occupies a very healthy situation. There is a commodious Boarding House attached to this Institution which can accommodate 80 boarders. Messing arrangements are done by the boarders under the supervision of the Superintendent, who is a member of the Senior Staff.

There is a Play Ground, just under the walls of the building where Football, Hockey, Cricket and Volley Ball are played. Tennis is also played. A Gymnasium is also provided.

There is a Students' Debating Club, the meetings of which are held fortnightly under the guidance of the staff.

The following subjects are taught:—

English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

STAFF.

Principal:

Maulvi Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, B.A.

ENGLISH.

Maulvi Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, B.A. (Panjab).
Saiyad Muhammad Riza, Esq., B.A. (Panjab).
Saiyad Shamshad Ali, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

MATHEMATICS.

Chaudhuri Maqsud Ali Khan, M.A., B.T. (Panjab).
Saiyad Muhammad Ishaq, Esq., B.A., B.T. (Panjab).

HISTORY.

Saiyad Shamshad Ali, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
Saiyad Mushtaq Ahmad, Esq., M.A. (Delhi).

PHILOSOPHY.

Muhammad Hashim Khan, Esq., M.A. (Delhi).

ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU.

Maulvi Saiyad Muhammad, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil.
Maulvi Muhammad Ali, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil.
Maulvi Abdul Hadi Khan, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil.

THEOLOGY.

Maulvi Abdul Hadi Khan, Maulvi Fazil and Munshi Fazil.

INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

66. On May 20th, 1904, a Girls' School was started by the late Lala Balkrishna Das, B.A., assisted by some personal friends. This school has since been progressing steadily. In 1917 it was raised to the position of a High School, and owing to some demand for still higher education it has had since May 1924 Intermediate College Classes added to it.

It is located in a spacious and large building situated on the north-western corner of Jama Masjid. Provision is made for the residence of about 10 students, under the direct control and supervision of the Principal, who also resides on the premises.

There is a well-equipped Library and Reading-room for the use of the students.

The Institution is maintained by grants from public funds, endowments and public subscriptions.

The following subjects are taught in the Intermediate College Classes :—

English, History, Sanskrit, Philosophy and Hindi.

Facilities are afforded for learning embroidery, drawing, painting, home nursing, first aid and other useful things.

The ultimate control is vested in a Board of Trustees acting through a Managing Committee appointed by itself, whose personnel is as follows :—

R. B. Lala Sultan Singh, Rais, Delhi (President).
Babu Kishan Dayal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi (Vice-President).

Miss L. Gmeiner, Lady Superintendent of the School (Joint Secretary).

Lala Jugal Kishore, Delhi (Managing Member).

Members:
- R. S. Babu Peyarelal, M.L.A., Delhi
- Lala Banwari Lal, Lohya and Banker, Delhi
- L. Dulichandra of Messrs. Ramgopal Santlal, Delhi
- Mr. R. B. Sen of Messrs. Sen & Co., Delhi
- Pandit Shiv Narain Haksar, Delhi.
- Lala Lakshmi Narain, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi

STAFF.

Principal:

Miss L. Gmeiner.

ENGLISH.

Miss L. Burton, M.A. (Madras), L.T.

PHILOSOPHY.

Rama Deva, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

HISTORY.

Miss L. Burton, M.A. (Madras), L.T.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

Rama Deva, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

RAMJAS CITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, DARYA GANJ, DELHI.

67. *History.*—On the occasion of the Coronation Darbar of 1911, Rai Kidar Nath, M.A., a distinguished member of the P. P. C. service happened to come to Delhi and was pained to see his birth-place extremely backward in education. This settled for him once for all the question how he should best perpetuate the memory of his revered father and he decided to devote the evening of his life to the spread of education in his native place, now once more restored to its pristine glory. He accordingly on rather an earlier retirement from service, made an humble beginning by starting a High School after his father's name. The progress the school made and the popularity it won were so remarkable that the very next year the Primary classes had to be located in a separate building. Even this did not lessen the congestion, the number of students on its roll in Secondary classes from the city and the Moffusil went on increasing and at last in 1915 the authorities decided to have two schools, one for day scholars and the other for resident students. This is how Ramjas High School No. 2 came to be established. Both the High Schools continued to flourish and rise in public esteem and the management thought it proper to start College classes in 1917. Soon after they purchased a large tract of land some three miles from the city and erected a pile of buildings to which the college known as the Ramjas College and the residential school were shifted. The parent Institution, now after the establishment of the school No. 2 called the Ramjas High School No. 1, was allowed to go without a building of its own for some years more, and at last when moved by circumstances the Manager gave his attention towards its building, the Delhi University with its new ideals of education, had become an accomplished fact. The building on a plot of land granted by the Delhi Government, was, therefore, designed with a view to its future expansion into an Intermediate College. The building neared its completion about the middle of the year 1923 and the school re-opened after the vacation in its own new building in Darya Ganj. In May, 1924 First year class was

started and thus what was still then the Ramjas High School No. 1 became the Ramjas City Intermediate College.

Subjects Taught.—Provision is made for the teaching of English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy, History, Hindi and Urdu.

Management.—The College is managed by the Managing Committee of the Ramjas College Trust Society, a Registered Body.

Hostel.—A small hostel is attached to the College.

Library and Reading Room.—There is a well equipped Library, and the reading room is supplied with papers and Magazines.

STAFF.

Principal:

L. Prabhu Dayal, M.A. (Punjab).

ENGLISH.

Mr. M. N. Sen, M.A. (Calcutta).

HISTORY.

L. Prabhu Dayal, M.A. (Punjab).

MATHEMATICS.

L. Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Benares).

PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. M. N. Sen, M.A. (Calcutta).

PERSIAN & URDU.

L. Jai Prasada, M.A. (Philosophy) and M.F. (Pb.).

SANSKRIT & HINDI.

Pt. Chuni Lal, Shastri.

UNIVERSITY LAW CLASSES.

68. The University instituted a Faculty of Law in May 1924. As at present no separate building was available; the two law classes are held in the Hindu College Buildings, inside Kashmiri Gate.

STAFF.

Honorary Professor:

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dean of the Faculty of Law.

[* *Knighted on 1st January 1925.*]

Honorary Readers:

1. A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
2. Ajit Prasada, Esq., M.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
3. Pandit Raj Jai Narain, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
4. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.

Honorary Lecturers:

1. Nawal Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.
2. Rang Behari Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil.

Lecturers:

1. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
2. *Vacant.*

XXIX.—COLLEGES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

69. (1) The Academic Council shall provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council. **Regulations by the Executive Council.**

(2) All students seeking admission to the University shall state the names of the Colleges in which they wish to be enrolled for membership of the University; and all students so enrolled shall be entitled to all privileges of such membership.

All teachers of the University shall be attached to Colleges, and all teaching done in the name of the University shall be carried on in the University or its Colleges.

(3) The conditions of residence in the Colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and every College shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and **Section 34 (2).**

Discipline Board authorised in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

Ordinance. (4) It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of Colleges to see—

(*a*) that all Ordinances, Rules and Regulations thereto are faithfully carried out,

(*b*) that instruction is given in Colleges in accordance with the curriculum prescribed by the University,

(*c*) that College discipline is maintained in accordance with the rules of the University, and

(*d*) generally to see that the Principal, Teachers and students maintain the discipline prescribed by the University.

XXX.—RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE BOARD.

Sections 26, 27. **70.** (1) The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board.

Ordinances. (2) The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board shall be prescribed by Ordinances.

(3) The Board shall consist of the Proctor as Chairman and Convener, and the following members of the Court :—

The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

The Senior Medical Officer, Delhi.

Two members elected by the Executive Council not necessarily from amongst their own number.

(4) It shall submit to the Executive Council, after consultation with the Principals and Wardens, Draft Ordinances prescribing the conditions of residence to be observed in the Colleges and Halls.

(5) Subject to Ordinances, it shall inspect once in every academic year each College and Hall together with such buildings as may be engaged by or attached thereto for the use of students, and shall submit a report to the Executive Council with such recommendations as it may think fit.

(6) It may at any time direct one or more of its members to make a special inspection, and to report on any College or Hall regarding conditions of residence as laid down by the Ordinances, in addition to the annual inspection.

(7) Any matter of residence, health and discipline which a Principal or Warden desires to refer to the Board respecting his

College or Hall, and any matter involving inter-Collegiate or inter-Hall discipline on which the Principals or Wardens concerned are unable to come to an agreement, shall be dealt with by the Board. There shall be the right of appeal in such cases to the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision shall be final.

(8) All matters of discipline in the University which are either not directly cognizable by, or after due warning by the Proctor are not investigated and decided, by a Principal or Warden, shall be dealt with by the Board. There shall be the right of appeal in such cases to the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision shall be final.

(9) Every student of the University shall live either (*a*) in a recognised Hostel of a College or in a Hall of which he is a member, or (*b*) with a parent or some person accepted by his College to be his guardian.

NOTE.—Students living in hostels or halls are termed resident students; others are termed non-resident students.

(10) Resident student shall conform to regulations drawn up by Principals of Colleges or Wardens of Halls; a copy of such regulations shall be forwarded to the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

(11) Every non-resident student shall submit the name, address and relationship (if any) of the person with whom he proposes to live, to the Principal of his College. The Principal shall satisfy himself in every case that the arrangement made is suitable and that the guardian is able and willing to hold himself responsible for the welfare of the student while he is an inmate of his house.

(12) As soon as possible, after the re-opening of a College for the Rains Term, the Principal shall submit to the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline, the following information :—

(*i*) The number of Hostels and the names of Superintendents.

(*ii*) The number of resident students in each Hostel.

(*iii*) The number of non-resident students living with their parents.

(*iv*) The number of non-resident students living with their guardians.

In the case of a Hall, the Warden shall submit to the Board the number of resident students in the Hall.

(13) All Colleges and Halls shall provide adequate facilities for the physical exercise of their students, and shall forward a statement of the same to the Board of Residence, Health and Discipline.

(14) Plans of new College, Hostel and University buildings shall be submitted to the Residence, Health and Discipline Board for any observations they may desire to make before construction is taken in hand.

XXXI.—UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT.

GENERAL RULES.

Regulations by the Executive Council.

71. (1) A Tournament for Colleges and Halls of the University of Delhi shall take place annually, on dates to be fixed by the Delhi University Sports Tournament Committee.

(2) The Tournament shall be conducted under the general management of a Standing Committee which shall consist of the following members:—

Ex-officio—

The Principals of all Colleges or their representatives.

The Wardens of all Halls or their representatives.

The Treasurer of the University.

Annual—

One representative of such Colleges and Halls, to be appointed annually in October, from among either staff or students as the College or Hall may decide.

The Committee shall elect annually from among its own number a Chairman and a Secretary.

(3) The Committee shall frame all regulations for the Tournament and for its conduct of business, provided that—

(*i*) No alteration in Tournament Rules be proposed without one full week's notice to all members.

(*ii*) No alteration be passed without a two-thirds majority of all members present at the meeting.

(4) The Committee shall elect annually from among their own number a third member to form, with the Chairman and Secretary, an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall make and carry out all arrangements for the Annual Tournaments, and shall submit a report to the Committee through the Secretary at the conclusion thereof.

In the case of any dispute, their decision shall be final.

XXXII.—SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

GENERAL RULES.

Section 4 (8).

72. (1) The University shall have power to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations.

Statute 6 (b).

(2) The Academic Council shall have the power to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards.

(3) (i) Two scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 25 per month for students for the M.A. Examination and two scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 25 per month for students for the M.Sc. shall be awarded for merit on the result of the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination : Statute 24 (1).

Provided that if less than two suitable candidates are available for either M.A. or M.Sc., the scholarship or scholarships, thus set free, may be transferred for the M.Sc. and M.A., respectively, but only to candidates who have been placed in the first class.

(ii) Six scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 10 per month, *plus* tuition fee each, shall be awarded—four on the result of the Intermediate Examination, Faculty of Arts, and two on the result of the Intermediate Examination, Faculty of Science.

(iii) Eight scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 10 per month, *plus* tuition fee each, shall be awarded to students who have secured the highest percentage of marks in the Matriculation Examination of any University established by any law for the time being in force in British India, and who also satisfy the University in any supplementary examination that may be demanded by the University.

Regulations relating to the Award of University Scholarships.

73. (1) Scholarships shall be awarded at the various University Examinations on the result of such examinations. Regulations by the Academic Council.

If a student becomes entitled to a scholarship on the result of an examination but is not awarded or does not accept the scholarship, such scholarship may be awarded to the next eligible candidate on the list.

Each scholar shall be at once informed of his having been awarded a scholarship. A scholar not notifying the University in writing of his acceptance of the scholarship within one month of the receipt of the Registrar's letter shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship which may be re-awarded.

(2). Every such scholarship shall be tenable in any one of the constituent Colleges of the University, admitting students for the examination next higher to that on the result of which the scholarship is awarded. A scholarship awarded on the result of the Intermediate Examination shall be tenable for 24 months from the first day of May. A scholarship awarded on the result of the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination shall be tenable for 24 months from May provided that if a scholar

appears in the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination in the first 12 months, his scholarship shall lapse at the end of April unless he passes the examination and continues his studies in the M.A. or M.Sc. in a further subject.

(3) If it should appear at any time that a scholar fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning in writing, be reported by the Head of the College if he is a pass student, and by the Head of the Department if he is an M.A. or B.A. Honours student to the Academic Council, who may reduce, suspend or withdraw his scholarship.

(4) (*a*) On the result of the Intermediate (Arts or Science) Examination, scholarships shall be awarded by order of merit. No scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate unless he is placed in the first division.

The percentage of marks in the Faculty of Science qualifying for first class shall, for purposes of eligibility for scholarship only, be deemed to be the same as in the Faculty of Arts.

(*b*) On the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Pass Examinations, scholarships shall be awarded by order of merit. No scholarship shall be awarded unless a candidate obtains at least 55 per cent. marks in the aggregate.

(*c*) For such time as the University of Delhi permits candidates to take up additional papers in any subject in order to qualify themselves for Honours B.A. or B.Sc., scholarships on the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. shall, in general, be awarded by order of merit to candidates taking up Honours in any subject, the order of merit being determined by adding up the marks obtained by the candidates in the aggregate and in the Honours papers. In cases where students do not offer additional Honours papers in any subject but are placed in the first class, they will, for purposes of award of scholarships, take precedence of students, who in the additional Honours papers have secured less than 55 per cent.

(5) In the case of scholarships awarded on the result of the Intermediate Examination, scholarship-holders will be required to take up Honours either by way of additional papers or in an Honours School when such Schools are established in the University.

Regulations by the Executive Council.

74. (1) The University fees of all holders of scholarships, stipends, etc., paid by or through the University, shall be deducted from the amount of the scholarships or stipends and not paid separately. If the scholarship or stipend is less than the fees due, the holder will pay as fees the difference between the fees and the scholarship or stipend.

In either case the student shall sign a receipt in full for the amount of his scholarship and be entitled to receive a receipt for the amount of fee.

(2) All cases of absence from Delhi on the part of a holder of a University scholarship or stipend must be reported to the Treasurer by the Head of the Hall to which the student is attached who will decide what part of the scholarship or stipend shall be paid for the period of absence. Ordinarily, if the absence is unavoidable, payment will be made in full for 15 days of absence in an academic year and at half rate for a further period of 15 days in the same academic year.

PURANCHAND KHATRI SCHOLARSHIPS.

75. On 6th June, 1922, Mr. Puranchand, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railways, Bombay, made over to the University of Delhi 6 per cent. War Bonds 1930 and 1931, of the value of Rs. 5,000, in order to found the following two scholarships :—

(1) *Harichand Puranchand Khatri Scholarship :*

This scholarship of Rs. 12-8 per month shall be given for one year to the best Hindu Khatri student who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent to the Matriculation held in Delhi during a period of five years from the commencement of the Delhi University Act and such further period as the Governor-General in Council may direct, and joins any one of the Colleges of the University either in the Faculty of Arts or Science.

(2) *Tulsanrani Harichand Puranchand Khatri Scholarship :*

This scholarship of Rs. 12-8 per month shall be given for one year to the best Hindu Khatri student who stands highest in the Faculty of Arts or Science in the Intermediate Examination of the University or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto, and joins any one of the Colleges of the University either in the Faculty of Arts or of Science.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

76. Government of India Notification regarding the award of State Scholarship is given below :—

No. 708.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.
(EDUCATION.)

Simla, the 14th June, 1922.

FROM

SIR HENRY SHARP, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

DR. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi,
1, UNDERHILL LANE,
DELHI.

[*Proposal to secure to the University of Delhi the privilege of the Government of India Scholarships open to other Universities.*]

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2nd June, 1922, with which was forwarded a copy of a resolution passed at the first meeting of the Provisional Executive Council of the University of Delhi, on the subject of securing to that University the privilege of the Government of India Scholarships open to other Universities.

(2) In reply I am to state that on the introduction of the Reforms all the regular State Scholarships, including those for Universities, were provincialised. The Government of India therefore have now no definite scheme for the award of scholarships, and the existing procedure is that students from the major provinces must look to the Government of the province to which they belong for the award of scholarships. In regard to minor Administrations, such as Delhi, Coorg and the North-West Frontier Province, the Government of India are prepared to consider the award of a scholarship only if and when a really good candidate is forthcoming, irrespective of the course of study he proposes to pursue or the class or the community to which he belongs.

(3) Accordingly, should the University of Delhi hereafter consider any of their students to be fully deserving of a scholarship, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, may kindly be addressed on the subject. On the receipt of the application from the Chief Commissioner, the Government of India will accord it their full consideration along with the claims of candidates that may be recommended by other minor Administrations.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDALS.

BASHESHAR NATH GOELA GOLD MEDALS.

77. On 7th June, 1922, Mr. Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, Delhi, gave to the University of Delhi 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes 1865 for the value of Rs. 8,600 to found the following three medals :—

(1) *M. Makhan Lal Gold Medal.*

This medal of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to the best Hindu lady candidate in the University of Delhi every year.

(2) *M. Bhola Nath Gold Medal.*

This medal of Rs. 100 shall be awarded every year to the best Hindu candidate in the B.A. Examination provided he knows Sanskrit.

(3) *L. Jageshar Nath Goela Medal.*

This medal of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to the best candidate in Technical education every year.

THE RAI BAHADUR BRIJMOHANLALL SAHEB MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL.

78. On 24th January, 1923, Messrs. Indranarayan Brijmohanlall, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and Moolnarayan Brijmohanlall, District Traffic Superintendent, B.-B. & C. I. Railway, gave to the University of Delhi Government Promissory Notes (4 per cent. Conversion Loan) for the value of Rs. 4,000 to found a gold medal in memory of their father Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall, the first Indian District Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, a Khatri of Delhi, who retired after serving the Government and the said Railway for 42 years and died at Delhi on 20th September, 1919. The conditions of award are as follows :—

(1) That the corpus of the sum represented by the Rs. 4,000 Government Promissory Notes (4 per cent. Conversion Loan) shall be kept intact, invested in approved securities and only the annual income spent for the award of a gold medal in memory of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Saheb, the first Indian District Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, a Khatri of Delhi, who retired after serving the Government and the said Railway for 42 years and died at Delhi on the 20th September, 1919.

(2) That every year a gold medal weighing 4 to 5 totals, and suitably engraved and fitted, shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science of

the University of Delhi, being or having been a student of a constituent College of the University of Delhi with the highest percentage of marks. The medal shall be styled "The Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Saheb Memorial Gold Medal."

(3) That the candidate to whom the medal may be awarded each year, shall be announced and (if able to be present) shall be presented to the President at the Annual Convocation of the University of Delhi for the presentation to him of the said medal.

(4) That the award of the medal each year shall be duly published as a University Notification in the *Gazette of India* and other papers, with the name of the recipient thereof and the College to which he belonged.

(5) That in the event of two or more candidates obtaining the same highest percentage of marks at the Bachelor of Arts or Science examination, the candidate who obtains the highest percentage of marks in English, shall be awarded the said medal.

(6) That intimation as to the award of the medal with the name of the recipient and his College, with the total number of marks obtained by him, shall be sent every year by the Registrar of the University to the donors or their legal representatives.

(7) That the medal shall not be awarded to any candidate, who fails to obtain at least 50 per cent. of the total number of marks of the papers set at the examination, and in the event of the medal not being awarded to anyone for this reason in any year, the income of the endowment for that year shall be capitalised with the endowment fund.

(8) That this endowment shall continue to exist as long as the University of Delhi exists, but it shall not be competent to the Registrar or the Executive Council of the University of Delhi to transfer this fund to any other University or body without the express written consent of the donors or their legal representatives.

(9) That in the event of the University of Delhi ceasing to exist at any time hereafter, the donors or their legal representatives shall have the right of the possession and disposal of the said fund and securities.

XXXIII.—FELLOWSHIP.

ECONOMICS.

Statute 23.

79. There shall be a University Fellowship in Economics or Political Science of the value of not less than Rs. 150 per mensem for two or more years for the encouragement of original study under such conditions as the Academic Council may hereafter prescribe by Regulation.

Regulations by the Academic Council.

80. (*i*) The University Fellowship in Economics or Political Science shall be held by an M.A. of the University provided that not more than five years have elapsed since the taking of his M.A. degree

and that the candidate be not more than 30 years of age at the time of the award.

(*ii*) The Fellowship shall be awarded on the presentation of a thesis on a selected subject approved by the Academic Council.

(*iii*) The Fellowship shall be available for study in, or under the supervision of, this or another University under the sanction of the Academic Council.

(*iv*) The thesis submitted by candidates shall be appraised by two external examiners appointed by the Executive Council in accordance with the procedure provided by the Act; in the event of the two examiners disagreeing in their award, the thesis shall be referred to a third examiner whose judgment shall be final.

(*v*) Candidates for the Fellowship shall submit the subject of their thesis for the approval of the Academic Council not less than six months before the award is to be made.

(*vi*) The selected candidate must report himself to the University authority under which he is to prosecute his study within ten months of the award of the Fellowship and the emoluments of the Fellowship shall be paid from the date of such report.

(*vii*) The Academic Council shall require such reports as it may think fit of the work done by the holder of the Fellowship and shall have the power, in the event of an unsatisfactory report, to suspend payment of the emoluments subject to the confirmation of the Executive Council.

(*viii*) The Executive Council may, if it think fit, on the recommendation of the Academic Council extend the period of the Fellowship to a third year.

(*ix*) The Fellow shall be expected to devote the whole of his time to the work undertaken. He shall not join any College except for the purpose of attending lectures bearing on the subject of his work, nor shall he prepare for an examination in any other subject. If a Fellow accepts any other appointment from any date previous to the expiry of his tenure of the Fellowship, he shall thereby forfeit the Fellowship and shall not receive any further emoluments beyond what he has been actually paid.

(*x*) The result of a Fellow's work, if considered of sufficient merit, and if not published elsewhere, shall be published by the University.

XXXIV.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

81. The Academic Council shall have the power to control the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and to appoint a Library Committee to manage the affairs of the University under its own general control. Statute 6 (d).

Statute 16 (ii). Regulations.

82. There shall be a Librarian for the University Library.

(1) The Library Committee shall be a Standing Committee of the Academic Council, of which the Librarian shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Heads of Departments *ex-officio* members. The remaining members of the Committee, who shall not exceed three in number, shall be elected by the Academic Council.

(2) The elected members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years. But in the event of a casual vacancy in the Library Committee, the Vice-Chancellor shall nominate a member who shall hold office till the next meeting of the Academic Council.

(3) The Library Committee shall prepare an annual report on the working of the Library, and shall present the same to the Academic Council through the Vice-Chancellor at such time as the Academic Council may determine.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Academic Council, the Library Committee shall make regulations for the use of the Library.

(5) The Library Committee shall make arrangements for checking the books of the Library at least once a year during the long vacation.

(6) The undermentioned classes of persons shall be entitled to borrow books from the Library for periods noted against each as also the number of volumes to be issued to them :—

(*a*) Members of the Court—2 volumes for 1 month.

(*b*) Members of the teaching staffs of the University and of the constituent Colleges—6 volumes for 1 month.

NOTE.—Departments would provide and keep copies of Text-books in use with them.

(*c*) Students on the rolls of the University and of the Colleges, on recommendation of their Principals or University teachers :—

(1) Post-Graduate Students—4 volumes for a fortnight.

(2) Under-Graduate Students—2 volumes for a fortnight.

(*d*) Other persons under special permission of the Librarian—2 volumes for a fortnight.

(7) Registered Graduates may use the Library but no books may be taken out of the Library by them.

(8) Books of the undermentioned description shall not be issued except under the special permission of the Librarian :—

(*a*) Manuscripts, Reference, rare and other books specially marked as reserved.

(b) Back volumes and back numbers of periodicals. Members of the teaching staff may, however, borrow these.

(9) No current number of periodicals nor any volume belonging to the Text-books Section may be issued. For one month after the following number of a periodical has reached the University Library, the last number may be issued for one week. The unbound back numbers of periodicals may be issued to the teaching staff for a similar period.

(10) A fine of one anna per day per volume shall be charged for books and periodicals overdue from the borrowers. Eight annas shall be charged as penalty for each borrower's card lost, or damaged before it is used up by the Library entries and returned to the Library, and a duplicate card shall be issued. Penalties for books defaced by marking, or damaged or lost shall be fixed by the Librarian. Defaulters shall be suspended entirely from the use of the Library pending the discharge of their liabilities.

(11) Notices shall be issued to borrowers of Classes 6 (a) and (b), who draw books for one month, for every book at least three days before it is actually due back. Loan of books (excluding the loose numbers of periodicals and books borrowed for vacation) can be renewed after two days provided that they are available. The Librarian may recall any books at any time and charge delay fine at one anna per volume per day if they are not returned in time after such notice of re-call.

(12) Books shall be issued for vacation under special rules but to Under-graduate students only under expressed responsibility of the Principal concerned.

(13) No College shall issue a discharge certificate to any student without obtaining assurance that nothing is due from him to the University Library.

(14) The Library shall be open for 8 hours during the day, the hours of opening being fixed from time to time by the Librarian.

XXXV.—EXAMINATIONS.

A.—General Rules.

83. (1) The University shall have power to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who— Section 37 (1).

(a) have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(b) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions.

Section 4 (2). (2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by the Act and the Ordinances.

Ordinance. (3) All examinations shall be held in Delhi on such dates as may be fixed, and under such regulations as may be made, by the Academic Council.

B.—Rules regarding the appointment and duties of Examiners and Examination Committees.

Statute 8 (b). **84.** (1) Each Faculty shall have power to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Statute 6 (c). The Academic Council shall have power to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned.

Statute 4 (d). The Executive Council shall have power to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council.

Section 37 (2). (2) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is, for any cause, incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor * shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and shall report the appointment to the Executive Council.

Section 37 (3). (3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of Teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

Section 37 (4). (4) The Academic Council shall appoint Examination Committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to moderate and prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

Regulations by Academic Council. (5) 1. The moderation of question papers in both the Intermediate Arts and B.A. Examinations shall be carried on by separate Committees in each Department of study.

2. Each Committee shall consist of the Head of the Department and one other person who has not done any teaching in any subject during the year beyond a single course of University lectures in this University.

[*Rector in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor.]

3. For purposes of moderation, Bengali and Panjabi shall be treated as though they were separate Departments—and the conveners of the Committees of Courses and Studies in these subjects shall take the place of the Heads of Departments.

4. The Committee shall not modify a question paper in any important particular without consulting the examiner or examiners concerned. The Registrar shall keep in his custody the examination papers in sealed covers and hand them over personally to the Head of the Department, with suitable arrangements for secrecy, on his request for purposes of moderation.

5. The moderation of examination resutls in both the Intermediate Arts and B.A. Examinations shall be carried by separate Committees in each Department of study; each committee consisting of the Head of the Department and the Dean of the Faculty; except in the Department of which the Dean is the Head where the Rector shall be the second member.

6. The Committees for moderating results shall not alter markings of any examiner except with his consent.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

7. In the case of the M.A. Examination the examiners in any subject together with the Head of the Department shall sit as a Board, and shall arrange (*a*) that each paper shall be marked by not less than two examiners independently, and (*b*) that the marks in all the papers are finally decided by the examiners jointly, who shall form the examination Committee for the purpose of moderating results.

8. In each paper of the M.A. Examination, the Examination Committee to moderate the question paper shall consist of the Head of the Department and the paper setter or paper setters in that paper, except in case where the Head of the Department is a paper setter, when the second member shall be the co-adjudicator.

9. No moderation of question papers in the M.A. Examination shall commence till after the classes have been dismissed, which shall be not less than 21 days previous to the date of the commencement of the examination.

10. The Registrar shall issue instructions to examiners with regard to due provision for secrecy and any other matters incidental thereto.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

11. Examiners shall send their papers to the Registrar in sealed covers before a date (normally three months before the date of the examination) to be notified on their appointment by the Registrar under instructions of the Academic Council. Whenever two or more papers are set in any subject in an examination for a degree, the examiners in those papers may, or, if so directed by the Academic Council, shall consult one another in the setting of their papers.

12. Examiners shall submit their results to the Registrar in sealed covers before a date fixed by the Academic Council.

13. The Registrar shall have the results tabulated separately for each subject.

14. Each Examination Committee shall *if called upon* submit a report of its operations to the Academic Council.

C.—Rules regarding the Remuneration of Examiners.

Ordinance. **85.** (1) The rates of remuneration for External Examiners shall be :—

	For setting a Paper.	For examining a Paper.	Minimum fee for Examining Papers.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Intermediate ...	50	0 12 0	20
B.A. & B.Sc. ...	75	1 4 0	20
M.A. & M.Sc. ...	80	2 0 0	20
P.E.L. & LL.B. ...	100	2 0 0	20

NOTE.—Where there are two or more examiners examining a paper, each shall be paid 12 annas per paper for the Intermediate, Re. 1-4 per paper for the B.A. or B.Sc. and Rs. 2 per paper for the M.A. or M.Sc.

(2) When the examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from any one or more of the Vernaculars specified in the Regulations for the Intermediate and M.A. Examinations, the Executive Council shall appoint suitable persons to set, look over, and mark the passages for translation and shall pay them the following remuneration :—

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH PAPER (*b*).

	Rs. A. P.
For setting the passages in any Vernacular	25 0 0
For looking over and marking, per paper	0 6 0
Minimum fee for examining these papers	10 0 0

M.A. ENGLISH PAPER V.

	Rs.
For setting the passages in any Vernacular	40
For looking over and marking, per paper	1
Minimum fee for examining these papers	10

(3) For the Oral Examination in English, the examiner in the English paper containing Composition shall set a paper without any further remuneration.

(4) The fee for conducting the Oral Examination in English shall be annas eight and twelve for each candidate for the Intermediate and B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations, respectively.

(5) The scale of remuneration for the Oral and Practical Examination in Science shall be as follows :—

		For setting a paper.	For examining candidates.	Minimum fee.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Intermediate	...	50	1 8 0	20
B.A. or B.Sc.	...	65	2 0 0	20
M.Sc.	...	80	5 0 0	30

NOTE.—In F.A. and F.Sc. Science Practical Examinations, where several papers are set for separate batches of students, Rs. 50 shall be paid for the first and Rs. 15 for each subsequent paper. The Head Examiner shall be paid Rs. 50 for other work connected with the Examination, and for re-examining about ten per cent. of the papers examined by the Sub-Examiners the same fee per candidate as is paid to the latter. Remuneration should not be paid for more than 15 per cent. unless the examiner notes his reasons for examining more.

(6) In cases where the presence of an examiner is required in Delhi, he shall draw Travelling and Halting Allowances at the rates * laid down for Members of the Executive Council except that no Travelling Allowance shall be drawable for a servant.

D.—Rules regarding Candidates in Examinations.

86. The Examination Fees shall be as follows :— Ordinance.

EXAMINATION FEES.

(a) Intermediate in Arts & Science	...	...	Rs.	25
,, Teachers and Ex-students	...	...	,,	30
(b) B.A. & B.Sc. ...	...	...	,,	35
,, Honours (extra fee)	...	...	,,	20
,, Teachers and Ex-students	...	...	,,	40
(c) M.A. & M.Sc.	...	...	,,	60
,, Teachers and Ex-students	...	...	,,	65
(d) P.E.L. & LL.B.	...	...	,,	60

* Members of the Executive Council who do not ordinarily reside in Delhi, when invited to Delhi on official business, are entitled to draw travelling and halting allowances at the following rates :—

(a) For all journeys performed by rail, single first class fare for the member, and a third class fare for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence to Delhi and back.

(b) For all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest Railway Station and back.

(c) For each day on which a meeting is attended Rs. 10.

(d) Members required to attend two or more meetings of the University with an interval of one or more days not exceeding three, will be entitled to draw halting allowance at the same rate for those days.

FEE FOR ADMISSION TO A DEGREE *In Absentia*.

Regulations.

A fee of Rs. 10 shall be payable by a candidate who applies for diploma for B.A., B.Sc., M.A. or M.Sc., *in absentia*.

FEE FOR RE-CHECKING EXAMINATION RESULTS.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable by a candidate who wants to get his result re-checked in any subject of examination.

FEE FOR THE SUPPLY OF MARKS.

A fee of Rs. 2 shall be payable by a candidate who wants to know his marks in any subject of examination.

FEE FOR ISSUING MIGRATION CERTIFICATE.

(*a*) A fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged for issuing a Leaving Certificate to a student who leaves the University before completing his course of study for the examination for which he is reading or having completed his course of study but not having passed the examination for which he was reading.

(*b*) A fee of Rs. 2 shall be charged for issuing a Leaving Certificate to a student who leaves the University after passing the Intermediate Examination.

(c) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for issuing a Leaving Certificate to a student who leaves the University after passing the B.A. or M.A. examination.

FEE FOR ISSUING DUPLICATE COPIES OF DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATE.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged for issuing a duplicate copy of the diploma for the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., or M.Sc., and a fee of Rs. 2 for a duplicate copy of the certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination.

(i) Admission of Ex-Students to Examinations.

Ordinance.

87. (1) If a student of the University fails in an examination of the University and if the Principal of the College, of which he was a member is unwilling to re-admit him to that College, he may seek re-admission in some other College or Hall or, on the recommendation of the Principal of the College of which he was a member, his name may be placed by the Registrar on a register of ex-students on payment of a fee of Rs. 20.

(2) An ex-student on the register may be admitted to the examination in which he last failed on presentation of a certificate of good moral character from some responsible person countersigned by the Principal of the College of which he was last a member.

(3) The name of any ex-student shall not be borne on the register of ex-students for more than two years from the date of his failure in the last examination for which he appeared from a College or Hall.

(ii) Admission of Teachers to Examinations.

88. (1) For purposes of Section 4 (2) (*b*) of the Act "Teachers in educational institutions" shall be understood to be those who are members of the whole-time teaching staffs of educational institutions situated within a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and are regularly employed, and have been so employed for the six months previous to making their application. Teachers, who have not served as such throughout the six months previous to their application, may be admitted if they have so served for the two years previous to that period. Ordinance.

(2) A teacher in an educational institution applying for permission to appear at any examination of the University shall submit the following certificates in the forms provided by Regulations :—

(*1*) That he has fulfilled the condition of service required in paragraph 4 above.

(2) That he has passed not less than two years previously, the examination qualifying for admission to the course of study prescribed for the examination in which he wishes to appear.

(3) That he is of good moral character.

(3) Permission to teachers to appear at any examination of the University may be granted only by the Executive Council.

DIRECTIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

89. (1) The doors will open each day half an hour before the time specified for the distribution of each paper. After the papers have been distributed no candidate will ordinarily be admitted.

Each candidate must show his Roll Number for admission to the Examination Room.

(2) No candidate is permitted to leave the room until the expiry of half an hour after the distribution of the paper.

(3) A seat with a number will be allotted to each candidate. Candidates must find out and occupy their allotted seats.

(4) The order in which the candidates are seated will be forwarded to the Examiners. Should a candidate be discovered to have copied from another, he will be excluded from the examination, as well as the candidate from whom he copied, if there is reason to suppose that the copying was connived at by the latter.

(5) No candidate, without the special permission of the Superintendent, is to leave his seat or the Examination Room, until he finishes his paper. Candidates should not leave the Hall without handing over their Answer-books to the Invigilator in charge.

(6) Any attempt to use unfair means to pass the examination, or any violation of the preceding rules, will render the offender liable to exclusion from the examination and to such further penalty as the Executive Council may impose. No text-books or notes or references should, on any account, be brought into the Room or used by the candidates during the hours of examination.

(7) Candidates guilty of communicating, or attempting to communicate, with Examiners, with the object of influencing them in the award of their marks, will be deemed to have used, or attempted to use, unfair means within the meaning of the first clause of No. 6 above. Examiners are requested to report at once to the Registrar any candidate guilty of such misconduct.

(8) Each candidate will write on the outside of his Answer-book his Roll Number and Enrolment Number, etc., before beginning his answer. When the time allowed has expired, the Answer-book must be delivered up even though the candidate may not have answered any part of the Question-paper.

(9) All candidates are required to provide their own pens. Answers should be written in the books supplied to the candidates and on one side only of the paper. No candidate shall tear a leaf off an Answer-book. Ink and Blotting-paper will be supplied.

(10) Candidates are forbidden to write answers (or anything else) on the Question-papers or on the Blotting-paper, or to remove any paper from the Room except the Question-paper.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to write their names in any part of their Answer-books.

(12) Candidates will be required to sign their names when directed to do so by the Superintendent.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUPERINTENDENTS.

90. (1) The Executive Council shall appoint Superintendents who will be responsible for the proper conduct of the examination. In case of sudden illness, the Vice-Chancellor or the Rector or, in the absence of the latter, the Registrar shall appoint a Superintendent.

(2) The Superintendent will see that the doors of the Examination Hall open each day half an hour before the time specified for the distribution of each paper.

(3) The Superintendent will be supplied by the Registrar, before the commencement of the examination, with the list showing the names of candidates who will appear at his centre of examination and the optional subjects taken up by them and a statement showing the number of candidates appearing in each subject of examination.

(4) The Superintendent shall not admit any candidate whose name is not shown in the list or allow any candidate to take an optional subject other than that shown against his name. He may require any candidate to show his Roll Number.

(5) The Question-papers set for the examination, shall be despatched by the Registrar in a sealed cover which shall be opened by the Superintendent in the presence of two Assistant Superintendents or failing them some trustworthy persons. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents shall certify that the sealed cover was in proper condition and that it was opened in the Examination Hall at the proper time. This certificate shall be forwarded to the Registrar on the same day.

(6) Before the commencement of the examination, the Superintendent shall see to the satisfactory arrangement of examination tables and seats. He shall take care to place the candidates so as to render all communication between them impossible. Candidates from the same college must be seated well apart to prevent collusion.

(7) A card giving the Roll Number of each candidate shall be fixed on each table so that the candidate may readily find out his place. After the conclusion of the examination, a plan of the examination room, showing the position of each candidate relative to others, shall be sent to every Examiner and a copy of the same to the Registrar.

(8) Blank books for answers will be supplied from the Registrar's Office. Superintendents shall see that a second Answer-book is not given out to a candidate until the first is finished, and that the two books are at once stitched together.

(9) Superintendents shall remain in the Examination Hall during the time allotted for each paper; they shall on no account speak or permit anyone to speak to a candidate on any subject pertaining to the questions during the hours of examination, except for the purpose of correcting misprints or other errors calculated to mislead the candidates. The Superintendent shall, without loss of time, draw the Registrar's attention to any misprint, mistranslation or ambiguity which may have come to his notice, for the information of the Examiner.

(10) As soon as the time allotted has expired, the Answer-books shall be carefully collected and arranged in numerical order, securely packed and sealed and despatched by the Superintendent direct to the

Examiners concerned, reporting the names of absentees, both to the Registrar and the Examiner concerned. An intimation of the despatch of the packet containing Answer-papers shall be sent to the Examiner on the same day.

(11) Superintendents shall forward to each Examiner, together with the Answer-books of the candidates, two copies of the Question-paper.

(12) Superintendents are expected to make arrangements as economical as possible consistent with efficiency in all matters involving the expenditure of money.

(13) Any attempt to use unfair means to pass the examination or any violation of the rules by candidates shall be immediately reported by the Superintendent to the Registrar for the decision of the Executive Council.

(14) Assistant Superintendents are expected to work under the directions of the Superintendent and immediately to bring to his notice any violation of rules detected by them

(15) The Superintendents shall see that no candidate is permitted to leave the Examination Hall without being accompanied by a trustworthy escort to prevent his communication with outsiders and that he does not use his absence from the Hall for any purpose other than that for which he had taken leave. The Superintendent may fix time, if necessary, within which the candidate must return to his seat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulation about change of date of birth.

Regulation by the Executive Council.

91. Dates of birth as entered in the University Register of students shall not be altered except (*a*) on the Registrar being satisfied that there has been a clerical error in either a College office or the University office, or (*b*) on the Registrar receiving information from the Inspector of Schools concerned that he has ordered an alteration in the School Register from which the date of birth as entered in the University Register was originally taken.

Regulation about shortage of attendance at Lectures.

Regulation by the Executive Council.

92. The Executive Council shall not normally condone a deficiency of more than 5 (five) lectures in any subject and shall normally only accept illness as a reason for such condonation.

XXXVI.—THE SEAL AND THE MOTTO.

93. *Provisional Seal.*



The Coat-of-Arms is sub-divided into four quarters enclosed within a shield. The first quarter represents a martyr consigned to the flames. It typifies character. The second represents the lamps of knowledge which heightens and ennobles man. The third emblem represents a Harp, the University being by the Act of its incorporation entitled to establish a Faculty of Fine Arts and Music which it considers a necessary accomplishment. The last represents a hammer plying upon an anvil typifying the necessity of practical education. The Crown surmounting the Shield is the emblem of the Imperial City. The Roman figures MCMXXII—1922—record the year of incorporation and the Motto " Scientia et Mores " means " Knowledge and Character " which are intended to imply—No knowledge is worth the name which does not go to form character; the end of life is not knowledge but action.

94. *Motto.*

" **Scientia et Mores** "

(**Knowledge and Character.**)

XXXVII.—CONVOCATION.

Regulation by the Executive Council.

95. (1) A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually at Delhi on such date as the Chancellor may fix.

(2) Every candidate for a degree must appear in person at the Convocation to receive that degree unless the Vice-Chancellor for special reasons permits him to take his degree by proxy.

(3) The diplomas and degrees shall bear the signature of the Vice-Chancellor.

(4) The Academic Council shall, from time to time, determine the procedure to be followed at the Convocation.

(5) Special Convocations for conferring degrees or for other purposes may be held on such dates and on such times as the Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, may fix.

Order of Precedence.

96. The following order of precedence shall be observed at the time of Convocations and on other ceremonial occasions :—

1. Chancellor.
2. Pro-Chancellor.
3. Vice-Chancellor.
4. Patrons.
5. Rector.
6. Treasurer.
7. Registrar.
8. Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
9. Dean of the Faculty of Science.
10. Dean of the Faculty of Law.
11. Proctor.
12. Librarian.
13. Members of the Executive Council in the order as indicated in Statute 3. Elected Members to be in the order of seniority as determined by the number of votes secured by them at the time of election. Nominated Members in the order of nomination by the Chancellor.
14. Principals of the Colleges.
15. Professors.
16. Readers.
17. Members of the Court.

18. Members of the Academic Council.
19. Members representing the Council of State.
20. Members representing the Legislative Assembly.
21. Doctors of Law.
22. Doctors of Literature.
23. Doctors of Medicine.
24. Doctors of Science.
25. Doctors of Philosophy.
26. Doctors of Music.
27. Doctors in other subjects.
28. Lecturers.
29. Teachers in the University.
30. Masters of Arts.
31. Bachelors of Arts.
32. University Scholars.
33. Under-graduates.

(*a*) The precedence of persons falling under the same head in the table of precedence will be determined by the order in which their name is enrolled in the University Books.

(*b*) The first three ex-officers of the University shall rank immediately below the present incumbents of those offices.

(c) Any dispute arising as to precedence or seniority shall be decided by the Vice-Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

Academic Costumes.

(*a*) Chancellor—purple velvet with 4-inch gold lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

(*b*) Pro-Chancellor—purple velvet with 3-inch gold lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

(c) Vice-Chancellor—purple velvet with 2-inch gold lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

(*d*) Rector—purple velvet with 3-inch black lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

(*e*) Treasurer—purple silk with 2½-inch black lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

(*f*) Registrar—purple silk with 2-inch black lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

(*g*) Doctors—gowns scarlet silk with a band of silk of the colour of the Faculty 2-inch wide running round the neck and front open folds;

(*h*) Members of the Court—
M.A. Gown (black) without any hood.

(*i*) Colours of the various Faculties :—

B.A.	...	Black with white border.
M.A.	...	Black lined throughout with white.
B.Sc.	...	Black with electric blue border.
M.Sc.	...	Black lined throughout with electric blue.
LL.B.	...	The same as M.A. Oxford with blue border.

(*j*) Caps :—

Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor—Mortar board with gold beading and tassel,
Doctors—Mortar board with silver tassel,
Rector, Treasurer, Registrar, Members of the Court, Bachelors and Masters—Mortar board.

Instructions for Candidates.

1. Candidates must appear in the prescribed academic dress.

2. A rehearsal shall be arranged on or before the day of the Convocation, at which candidates for degrees must be present. Candidates not present at the rehearsal run the risk of not being admitted to the Convocation.

3. Candidates who are unable to attend the Convocation must inform the Registrar beforehand. Such candidates will be admitted to the degrees *in absentia* on payment of Rs. 10.

4. Candidates for degrees shall be presented in batches of 10 to the Vice-Chancellor by the Principal of the College at which they have studied or, by the Registrar, if they are ex-students or teachers, in the following form :—

"SIR,

I present to you the students of the College / candidates whose names are set out in the list, and who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree of to which I pray that they may be admitted."

The Vice-Chancellor thereupon shall give to the candidates the diplomas of the Degrees and shall say :—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me, as Vice-Chancellor of this University, I admit you to the Degree of

and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation, you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The candidates shall acknowledge by a bow.

XXXVIII.—THE PROVIDENT FUND.

97. (1) The University shall constitute, for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension, insurance and provident funds as it may deem fit. Section 46 (1).

(2) Where any such pension, insurance or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

[*Note.*—The following statute No. 26 is under revision.]

98. (*i*) The management of the Provident Fund shall vest in the Executive Council. Statute 26.

(*ii*) Every employé of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem or more shall be required to join the University Provident Fund as a subscriber :

Provided that any person appointed on probation to a substantive appointment whose services terminate before his confirmation shall not be entitled to receive any contribution to the Fund made on his behalf by the University or the interest accruing on such contribution. Any person appointed by the Provincial Executive Council shall be deemed to be on probation until he is confirmed in his appointment by the authority empowered to make such appointment under the Act.

(*iii*) Subscriptions to the Provident Fund shall be deducted monthly from the Pay Bill of each subscriber at the rate of 8 per cent. of his monthly pay and allowance.

The pay and allowance for purposes of calculating the amount of subscription shall be that as on the 1st April of each year, and the subscription shall not vary with any variation in the pay and allowance of the subscriber during the year. The subscription shall be paid in whole rupees only.

(*iv*) No subscription or contribution shall be made to the Provident Fund of a subscriber when he is on leave without pay. Subscription during leave with allowances shall be optional.

(*v*) The University shall make on behalf of each subscriber a monthly contribution to the Fund, expressed in whole rupees, at the rate of 12 per cent. of the pay and allowance on which the amount of his subscription is calculated.

XXXIX.—EMOLUMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF READERS APPOINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

Draft Ordinance.

99. (1) Readers appointed as wholetime servants of the University and paid by the University shall ordinarily receive salary on the scale of Rs. 350 per mensem rising to Rs. 700 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem :

Provided that the Executive Council shall have power to fix the initial salary of a Reader at any point within these limits and in special cases to fix a different scale of salary, subject to the provisions of Statute 6 (*a*).

(2) Readers of non-Indian domicile shall be entitled, in addition to their pay proper, to overseas pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(3) The duration of the term of service of each Reader shall be fixed by the Executive Council on his appointment. At the close of this term of service, the Executive Council may, at its discretion, either (*a*) extend the same for such period and on such salary within the scale as it may determine or (*b*) take steps for a fresh appointment.

(4) A Reader shall not engage in any work, remunerative or otherwise, other than the duties of his office, without the express permission of the Executive Council :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to work in connection with any examination of this or another University.

(5) The duties of a Reader shall include—

(*a*) the delivering of lectures, (*b*) the conducting of classes, (*c*) any other work pertaining to his subject that may be directed by the Academic Council, including research or the supervision of the work of research students.

LEAVE.

Draft Ordinances under Section 30 (e) of the Delhi University Act regarding the grant of leave to whole-time Teachers of the University.

100. (1) Every whole-time teacher of the University shall be entitled to one month's ordinary leave on full pay for eleven months' actual service.

N.B.—Actual service shall include, besides the time spent on duty—

(*i*) University holidays and vacations, except such holidays and vacations as fall within the time during which a Teacher is absent on leave; and

(*ii*) Casual leave.

(2) Ordinary leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of five months and may be combined with vacations.

Ordinary leave may be granted to Teachers by the Executive Council subject to the exigencies of the University service.

(3) Ordinary leave except in the case of sickness may not be taken before the expiry of thirty-three months' actual service.

(4) Sick leave on half pay, up to a maximum of six months, at any time, may be granted to a Teacher who has no ordinary leave to his credit. In order to obtain such leave the applicant must forward a medical certificate signed by an officer of the rank of civil surgeon.

(5) Casual leave for a total number of days not exceeding 15 days in the calendar year may be granted, subject to the exigencies of the University service, to the Heads of Departments by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence by the Rector, and to other Teachers by the Dean of their Faculty.

(6) Casual leave shall not be combined with any other kind of leave and cannot be accumulated.

XL.—HOLIDAYS.

101. All University offices shall be closed on the gazetted holidays of Government except when otherwise so provided by the Vice-Chancellor, or the Rector in his absence. **Regulations by Executive Council.**

XLI.—TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES.

102. (1) Members of the Executive Council, Members of the Court, and those of the Academic Council, or of any other body or bodies of the University, who do not ordinarily reside in Delhi, when invited to Delhi on official business, are entitled to draw travelling and halting allowances for attending meetings of the University, other than a Convocation, at the following rates:— **Regulations by Executive Council.**

(*a*) For all journeys performed by rail, single first class fare for the member, and a third class fare for his servant,

if any, each way from his permanent place of residence to Delhi and back;

(*b*) for all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back; and

(*c*) for each day on which a meeting is attended, Rs. 10.

(2) Members required to attend two or more meetings of the University with an interval of one or more days not exceeding three will be entitled to draw halting allowance at the same rate for those days.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor will be entitled to draw travelling and halting allowances at the following rates :—

(*a*) For all journeys performed by rail, double first class fare for himself, and double third class for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence to Delhi and back;

(*b*) for all journeys performed by road, one rupee per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back; and

(*c*) for each day on which a meeting is attended, Rs. 20.

(4) All servants of the University required to travel on duty will be entitled to draw travelling and halting and other allowances according to the rules for the time being in force respecting Government servants drawing the same pay.

(5) All bills for payment under these regulations must be presented on the annexed form within 6 months of the date or dates on which the expenses were incurred.

(6) Bills delayed longer than 6 months may be paid by the Vice-Chancellor at his discretion.

(7) All claims under these Regulations will be paid by the Treasurer who will refer any dispute relating thereto to the Vice-Chancellor for final disposal.

(8) In the event of its appearing likely at any time that the amount provided in the budget for this purpose is insufficient to meet all claims arising under these Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor or the Executive Council may, either wholly or in part, suspend the operation of these Regulations in the case of members attending meetings of the University other than the Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Executive Council, Members of the Court, and those of the Academic Council.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Travelling and Halting Allowance Bill of..

Date of Journey.				Route.		Railway Fare.	Mileage by Road.		Total.	Purposes of journey.	Remarks.
Date of departure.	Date of arrival.	Hour of departure.	Hour of arrival.	From	To	Amount.	No. of miles.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
					Total ...						

	Place.	No. of days.	Amount.	Received payment.
Halting Allowance				
		Total ...		

* I certify that the above bill is in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, and is otherwise in order.

Head of the Department in which the servant is employed.

Stamp to be affixed here if the amount exceeds Rs. 20.

....*Signature*
Designation.

Pay Rupees..

....*Treasurer.*

Paid Rupees..

* Required in the case of a servant only.

XLII.—"AD EUNDEM" DEGREES.

Statute 15. **103.** (*a*) For a period of five years from the commencement of the Act (*i.e.*, 1st of May, 1922), all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi may apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(*b*) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

Statute 23. **104.** (*i*) No person shall be admitted to an *ad eundem* degree unless he pays the following fee to the University, namely—

(*a*) for a Bachelor's degree	...	Rs. 10
(*b*) for a Master's degree ...	...	,, 20 and
(c) for a Doctor's degree ...	...	,, 50

(*ii*) Application for conferment of an *ad eundem* degree shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar upon the form prescribed for the purpose and shall be accompanied by the original diploma or certificate on which the applicant bases his claim for such degree:

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor may, for sufficient cause, dispense with the production of such original diploma or certificate and accept other evidence in support of the application.

(*iii*) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, the application shall be referred for decision to the Vice-Chancellor who shall have power to pass thereon the orders for the grant of an *ad eundem* degree.

XLIII.—REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

Statute 15. **105.** The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates, namely—

(*a*) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act [*i.e.*, 1st of May, 1922], all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(*b*) graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

106. (*i*) Application for enrolment in the register of registered graduates shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar in the form prescribed for the purpose [*vide* Appendix A.]. Statute 23.

(*ii*) No graduate shall be entitled to have his name enrolled and retained in the register of registered graduates except on payment of the following fees, namely—

(*a*) an initial fee of Rs. 10; and

(*b*) an annual fee of Rs. 3; or a compounded fee of Rs. 30.

NOTE.—[Resolution No. 136 of the Provisional Executive Council held on 18th December, 1922: "That in the matter of registration of graduates, the initial fee be held to include the first year annual fee and the composition fee be held to include the initial fee.]

(*iii*) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, and after receipt of the prescribed fee, he shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the register.

(*iv*) The annual fee shall be payable in advance by the 1st day of October every year. If any registered graduate fails to pay the fee by that date, the Registrar shall cause his name to be removed from the register.

(*v*) A registered graduate whose name has been removed under clause (*iv*) of this Statute may, at any time, by payment of all arrears to the University, have his name re-enrolled in the register of registered graduates.

Appendix A.

Form of Application for Enrolment in the Register of Registered Graduates.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI,

DELHI.

SIR,

I request that my name be enrolled in the Register of Registered Graduates. I forward herewith the sums specified on the margin, / a receipt for the sums specified on the margin which I deposited in the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of the University.

Rs. 10 as initial fee (which includes the first year annual fee, Rs. 3/-)
Rs. 30 as compounded (life) fee (which includes the initial fee, Rs. 10/-)

My original diploma / certificate on which I base my claim to be enrolled as a registered graduate is submitted for perusal. It may be returned to me when done with.

My full address is :—

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Name.	Father's Name.	Religion.	Caste.	Degree or Degrees with Dates. B.A. or B.Sc. M.A. or M.Sc. or LL.B.	College or Colleges from which Degree or Degrees were taken.	Occupation and address.

XLIV.—HONORARY DEGREES.

107. The University shall have the power to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes. Section 4 (3).

108. Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor. Section 9 (6).

109. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation : Statute 14.

Provided that, in cases of urgency, the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

XLV.—RECOGNITION OF THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNVERSITY OF DELHI BY OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

110. The following Universities have recognised the Degrees and Examinations of the University of Delhi as equivalent to the corresponding Degrees and examinations of their own :—

1. The University of the Panjab.
2. ,, ,, ,, Allahabad.
3. ,, ,, ,, Calcutta.
4. ,, ,, ,, Bombay.
5. ,, ,, ,, Madras.
6. ,, ,, ,, Patna.
7. ,, ,, ,, Nagpur.
8. ,, ,, ,, Rangoon.
9. ,, ,, ,, Lucknow.
10. The Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
11. The Benares Hindu University, Benares.

The University of London on 21st May, 1924, passed the following resolution :—

That the University of Delhi be added to the Schedule of Universities whose Graduates are eligible under Statute 116 for exemption from the Matriculation Examination.

The University of Bristol :—

This University has no standing orders for the recognition of degrees of other Universities but that it is always prepared to consider the recognition of a degree when made by individual candidates.

XLVI.—ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 38.

111. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

XLVII.—ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

Section 39.

112. (1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council for the purpose of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the *Gazette of India,* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Governor-General-in-Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

Regulation by the Executive Council.

The annual accounts and financial estimates of the University prepared by the Treasurer shall first be laid before the Finance Committee whose recommendation thereon shall be submitted to the Executive Council for decision.

XLVIII.—THE UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

Organisation.

113. (1) (*a*) Under the orders of the Government of India (*vide* letter No. A-1733/4/4/A.T.F., dated the 21st June, 1924, from the Adjutant General in India) sanction has been accorded to the formation of a Company for the University of Delhi.

(*b*) The Company shall be called the 9th (Delhi) Company of the University Training Corps of the Indian Territorial Force.

Discipline.

(2) It is the duty of every member to inform the Adjutant on the following points as necessary:—

(1) When leaving the University.

(2) When changing his College.

(3) When unable to do parades for any reason whatever.

(4) When changing his year and class.

(5) When changing his address.

(3) Every member medically examined and enrolled before the 31st July, 1924, will be required to perform thirty-one hour drills before 31st October, 1924. On completion of which he will be attested and issued with kit. Enrolment.

(4) (*a*) *Parade attendance.*—Every member is expected to do at least 16 parades during the remainder of the Rains Term, *i.e.*, 1st to 31st August, 1924, and at least 35 drills during the Winter Term, *i.e.*, 11th October to 22nd December, 1924. Obligation.

(*b*) Every member is a recruit until he has completed 78 drills.

(*c*) *Efficiency.*—At the conclusion of the 78 preliminary drills all recruits will be required to pass out in Squad Drill and Musketry, including work on Miniature Range.

Extract of rules from the Indian Territorial Force Act 1920, which refer to University Training Corps of the Indian Territorial Force.

(5) " University Corps " means any corps of the Indian Territorial Force constituted for the appointment thereto of students of, and other persons connected with, a University established by Law in British India or colleges affiliated to such a University. Definitions.

Provided further that officer, Non-commissioned Officers and men of a University Corps shall, when undergoing military training, be subject only to such disciplinary and other rules as may be prescribed in this behalf. In case of applicants for enrolment in a University Corps, the applicant should be of the age of 17 years and he shall not have attained the age of 31 years. Application. Act VIII of 1911.

(6) Applications of persons desirous of being enrolled in a University Corps must be countersigned by the Principal of the College of which the applicant is a member, or by the Registrar of the University.

(7) Any person enrolled, who is for the time being appointed to a University Corps shall be discharged on ceasing to be connected with, or to reside at, the University or, as the case may be, a College affiliated thereto. Discharge.

(8) Every member of a University Corps shall be liable to undergo preliminary training consisting of not less than 78 hours of actual drill or instruction during the first six months after his enrolment: provided that a University vacation shall be disregarded in computing that period. Preliminary Training.

(9) Every person who has undergone the preliminary training required by rule 15, or has been exempted from undergoing the same shall be liable to undergo periodical training for a period as hereinafter provided. Annual Training.

(10) Every member of a University Corps shall be liable to undergo not less than 2 hours of actual drill or instruction during each week of a University term, and to be embodied in camp for a period not exceeding 15 days in each training year.

XLIX.—DELHI UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENTS.

I.—GENERAL RULES.

114. (1) A Tournament for Colleges and Halls of the Delhi University shall take place annually, on dates to be fixed by the Delhi University Sports Tournament Committee.

(2) The Tournament shall be conducted under the general management of a Standing Committee which shall consist of the following members :—

EX-OFFICIO.

The Principals of all Colleges or their representatives.

The Wardens of all Halls or their representatives.

The Treasurer of the University.

ANNUAL.

One representative of each College and Hall, to be appointed annually in October, from among either Staff or Students as the College or Hall may decide.

The Committee shall elect annually from among its own number a Chairman and a Secretary, who also will act as Treasurer.

(3) The Committee shall frame all regulations for the Tournaments and for its conduct of business provided that :

(*i*) No alteration in Tournament Rules be proposed without one full week's notice to all members.

(*ii*) No alteration be passed without a two-thirds majority of all members present at the meeting.

(4) The Committee shall elect annually from among their own number a member to form with the Chairman and Secretary an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall make and carry out all arrangements for the annual Tournaments, and shall submit a report to the Committee through the Secretary at the conclusion thereof.

In the case of any dispute, their decision shall be final.

(5) The Treasurer shall submit an annual statement of accounts.

(6) The Tournaments shall be open to *bonâ-fide* students of all Colleges and Halls of the University.

For the purposes of the Tournament a *bonâ-fide* student is one whose name is on the rolls of a College or Hall and who is reading for a University Examination.

(7) No student shall be eligible to take part in the Tournament who has been on the rolls of a College or Colleges in Delhi for more

than 4 years in the case of Intermediate students, for more than 6 years in the case of B.A. students, for more than 8 years in the case of M.A. students and for more than 4 years from the date of commencement of their legal studies in the case of Law students.

In the case of a student who is member of an Arts College as well as a Law Hall, option must be given to him to choose whichever College or Hall he wishes to represent in any particular year, this option being applied to all the events of the Tournament. (*Note.*—The last para. is suspended for 1924-25.)

For the purposes of the Tournament a *bonâ-fide* student is one whose name is on the rolls of a College or Hall and who is reading for a University Examination.

(8) Challenge Cups or Shields for Cricket, Football, Hockey, Lawn Tennis (Singles and Doubles), Athletics and Tug-of-War, shall be competed for annually and the names of the winners shall be engraved thereon by the Executive Committee of the D. U. S. T. C.

(9) No College shall enter more than one team for each event.

(10) In all Tournament events, competitors shall wear a distinctive badge of the College to which they belong.

(11) Any College team or competitor not conforming to the Tournament Regulations shall be liable to be disqualified.

(12) In the case of Cricket, the rules of the M.C.C. shall be followed and the points of dispute not covered by these rules shall be decided by the Executive Committee.

In the case of Football, the rules of the English Football Association and in the case of Hockey, the rules of the All-England Hockey Association shall be followed.

All Football and Hockey matches shall be played on grounds conforming to the Rules of the English Football and Hockey Associations respectively.

In the case of Tennis, the laws of the Lawn Tennis Association shall be followed. Points of dispute not covered by these rules shall be decided by the Executive Committee.

(13) Umpires and Referees shall be appointed by the Executive Committee.

(14) Every College shall pay entry fee as follows :—

For each team entered for	Rs.
Cricket	30
Football	20
Hockey	20
Lawn Tennis (Doubles)	15
Lawn Tennis (Singles)	15
For each competitor in Athletics ...	1
For each team entered for Tug-of-War ...	8

Fees shall in each case accompany entries.

LIST OF REGISTERED GRADUATES

(1) WHO HAVE PAID COMPOUNDED FEE FOR LIFE.

1. Abbas, Saiyad Nasir, Esq., M.B., B.S., Lecturer on Surgery, Tibbia College, Delhi.
2. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
3. Abdul Qadir, Khan Saheb, Maulvi, B.A., LL.B., Amraoti Camp, Berar.
4. Abdus Samad, Syed, Esq., B.A., The Capital Pharmacy, Fatehpuri, Delhi.
5. Aman-ul-Haq, Qazi, Esq., B.A., B.T., Head Master, D.B.A.V. High School, Mahrauli, Delhi.
6. Azmat Singh, Esq., M.A., Head Master, Anglo-Sanskrit Vernacular Jubilee High School, Delhi.
7. Badr-ul-Islam, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-law, Sudder Bazar, Delhi.
8. Basu, Anath Bandhu, Esq., M.B., Lecturer, Tibbia College, Delhi.
9. Bishan Sahai, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
10. Bose, Aukhoy Chandra, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Delhi.
11. Brij Mohan Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
12. Bulaqi Ram, Esq., B.A., Millowner, Mori Gate, Delhi.
13. Devi Singh, Esq., M.A., Executive Engineer, 29, Rajpur Road, Delhi.
14. Fenn, Miss Edith Maud, M.A., Vice-Principal, Queen Mary's High School, Delhi.
15. Goela, Basheshar Nath, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
16. Gujral, Vidya Dhar, Esq., B.A., Contractor, Kucha Pati Ram, Delhi.
17. Harish Chandra, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
18. Ijaz Husain, Mirza, Esq., B.A., Vakil, Delhi.
19. Indar Narain, Brij Mohan Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Kanta Bldg., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Katra Nil, Delhi.
20. Jagdish Pershad, Esq., B. Com., c/o Jagdish & Co., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
21. Jai Narayan, Pandit, Raj, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Gali Mata, Delhi.
22. Jain, Sumat Parshad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kucha Bulaqi Begam, Delhi.
23. Jawand Singh, Esq., B.Sc. (England), A.M.Inst., C.E., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Imperial Works, Delhi.
24. Kamala Bose (Miss), B.A., Principal, the Modern School, 24, Daryaganj, Delhi.
25. Khan Abdul Ghaffoor Khan, Esq., B.A., M.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., Asst. Director of Inspection, Stores Department, Govt. of India, Delhi.
26. Kapur, Ganesh Das, Captain, M. S., Civil Hospital, Delhi.
27. Kapur, Pahlad Das, Captain, M.B., M.S., King Edward Medical College, Lahore.
28. Mathur, Bishember Dayal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
29. Monk, F. F., Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
30. Muhammad Azizuddin, Sheikh, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Punjab Police, Roshanara Gardens, Delhi.
31. Kishan Dayal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
32. Rang Behari Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
33. Raj Jai Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
34. Ram Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Dariba, Delhi.
35. Sethna, Kaikhusro Sorabjee, Esq., L.M.S., B.Hy. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. (Lond.), Health Officer, Delhi.

36. Shahab-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., President, Municipal Committee, Lahore.
37. Sharma, Prabhu Dayal, Rai Saheb, Pandit, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Delhi.
38. Shiv Narayan, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., B.E., M.A.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E., I.E.S., Professor of Electrical Engineering & Physics, Thomason College, Roorkee.
39. Srikrishna, Esq., B. Com., Banker, Katra Khushal Rai, Delhi.
40. Tarachand, R. K., Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.
41. Tara Chand Taila, Esq. (Senior), B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
42. Tek Chand, the Hon'ble Dewan, B.A., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala, Member, Council of State, Delhi.

(2) WHO HAVE PAID ANNUAL FEE FOR 1923-24.

[List corrected up to 1st October 1924.]

1. Adbur Rahman, Mirza, Esq., B.A., Supdt., Press Branch, C.I.D., Delhi.
2. Ali Ahmad Khan, Esq., B.A., Home Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
3. Azhar Ali, S., Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
4. Asghar Husain, Syed, Esq., B.A., Asst. Master, Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi.
5. Babu Mal, Rai Bahadur, B.A., C.E., Retired Executive Engineer, Egerton Road, Delhi.
6. Bain, Miss Alice Mary, M.A., B.Sc., Reader in Chemistry, University of Delhi.
7. Bajpai, R. S., Esq., B.A., B.C.L., Bar-at-Law, Asstt. Director of Public Information, G. of I., Simla.
8. Bali, H. C., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
9. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
10. Banerji, A. T., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
11. Bans, Gopal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Chailpuri Street, Delhi.
12. Basu, Manmoth Nath, Esq., B.A., Librarian, Leg. Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
13. Batra, Bhagirat Lal, Esq., B.A., Asstt., Finance Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
14. Bazaz, Mool Singh, Captain, M.B., B.S., Egerton Road, Delhi.
15. Bhagat Bhawan Lal, Esq., B.A., Clerk, Auditor-General's Office, Delhi.
16. Bhattacharya, A. B., Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
17. Bindra Ban, Esq., B.A., Supdt., A. G.'s Branch, A.H.-Q., Delhi.
18. Bishan Dayal, Esq., B.A., Vakil, Patiram Street, House of R. B. Lala Gauri Shankar, Delhi.
19. Bishan Sarup, Esq., B.A., Senior Head Assistant, Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi.
20. Bose, Samarendranath, Esq., B.A., Vakil, Delhi.
21. Brij Narain, Esq., M.A., Roshanpura Street, Delhi.
22. Chatar Behari Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
23. Chatar Behari Narayan, Esq., B.A., Retired P. C. S., Dariba Khurd, Delhi.
24. Chatterjee, Atul Krishan, Esq., B.A., Asstt., Office of the Controller of Surplus Stores, G. of I., Delhi.
25. Chhabra, Bhagwan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
26. Datta, Nalinikanta, Esq., B.A., L.M.S., Medical Practitioner, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi.

27. Daya Shankar, Rai Sahib, B.A., Medical Practitioner, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
28. De, Kshemes Chandra, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Ramjas College, Delhi.
29. Dhan Raj Singh, Raja, Esq., B.A., B.T., Science Master, St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
30. Din Muhammad, Esq., B.A., Supdt., Revision Section, Army Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
31. Fateh Singh, Esq., B.A., Asst. Master, A.-S.V.J. High School, Delhi.
32. Gagerna, Mulchand, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Egerton Road, Delhi.
33. Ghosh, Basanta Kumar, Esq., B.A., Asstt., Army Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
34. Ghosh, Jatindra Nath, Esq., M.A., Auditor-General's Office, Delhi.
35. Ghose, Upendra Chandra, Esq., B.A., B.L., Asst., Leg. Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
36. Gopal Dass, Esq., B.A., Hony. Magistrate, Delhi.
37. Gupta, Atul Chandra Das, Esq., B.A., Asst., Dept. of Industries, G. of I., Delhi.
38. Gurcharan Singh, Esq., B.Sc., Ceramic Expert, Delhi Pottery Works, Safdarjang, Delhi.
39. Hardayal Singh, Bawa, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
40. Hari Singh, Esq., B.A., Mahant, Gurdwara Sis Gunj, Delhi.
41. Hem Chand, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Gali Anar, Delhi.
42. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
43. Ishwar Dayal, Esq., M.A., Asst. Accountant-General, Lahore, Haveli Khan Zaman Khan, Delhi.
44. Ishwar Das, Esq., M.A., B.T., Head Master, D.A.-V. High School, Delhi.
45. Johar, Ishwar Das, Rai Saheb, B.A., F. & P. Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
46. Joti Prasada, Esq., B.A., Executive Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Kabli Gate, Delhi.
47. Jwala Pershad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Mohalla Naiwara, Delhi.
48. Kalyan Chandra, Esq., M.A., c/o The Ayurvedic Co., Ltd., Burn Bastion Road, Delhi. Delhi.
49. Kanti Prasad, Esq., B.A., Head Master, Hira Lal Jain High School, Delhi.
50. Khazan Singh, Esq., B.A., Superintendent, Medical Directorate, A.H.-Q., Delhi.
51. Khemka, Sitaram, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Birla Cotton Mills, Delhi.
52. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., Reader in Physics, University of Delhi.
53. Krishnajas Roy, L., Esq., B.A., Secretary, Commercial High School, Charkhewalan, Delhi.
54. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
55. Mahtab Rai, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Dariba, Delhi.
56. Majid, M. A., Esq., M.A., Asst. District Inspector of Schools, Delhi.
57. Malik, Teja Singh, Esq., B.Sc., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Delhi.
58. Man Singh, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Lahore.
59. Maqsud Ali Khan, Chowdhury, Esq., M.A., B.T., Anglo-Arabic, Intermediate College, Delhi.
60. Mathur, Chand Babu, Esq., B.A., Superintendent, Office of Deputy Accountant-General, Delhi.
61. Mathur, Kanhaya Lal, Esq., B.A., Chailpuri Street, Delhi.
62. Mir Faiz-ul-Hasan, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Asst. Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi.
63. Mitra, G. C., Esq., M.A., B.L., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.

64. Mitra, Miss Irene, B.A., B.T., Assistant Superintendent of Female Education, Delhi.

65. Mitra, J. N., Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

66. Muhammad Aminuddin, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Fatehpuri, Delhi.

67. Muhammad Asadullah, Khalifa, Esq., B.A., Librarian, G. of I., Secretarial Library, Delhi.

68. Muhammad Fazl-ud-din, Esq., B.A., Principal, Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.

69. Muhammad Hasan, Sheikh, Esq., B.A., Sub-Judge, Delhi.

70. Muhammad Nasrullah, Esq., B.A., Asst., Department of Commerce, G. of I., Delhi.

71. Muhammad Omar, Esq., B.A., Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.

72. Muhammad Raza, Syed, Esq., B.A., Anglo-Arabic Intermediate College, Delhi.

73. Muhammad Siddiq, Sheikh, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ballimaran Street, Delhi.

74. Mukarji, Nagendranath, Esq., B.A., Auditor-General's Office, Delhi.

75. Mukarji, S. N., Esq., B.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

76. Mukerjee, Susil Chandra, Esq., B.A., B.L., Asst., Legislative Department, G. of I., Delhi.

77. Nag, K. C., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

78. Nanak Chand, Esq., B.A., s/o late B. Jawahar Lal, Government Pensioner, Chitla Darwaza, Chaori Bazar, Delhi.

79. Qanungo, K. R., Esq., M.A.

80. Raghbir Chand, Esq., B.A., Science Teacher, Government High School, Delhi.

81. Raghbir Singh, Esq., B.A., Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

82. Raghubir Singh, D., Esq., B.Sc., C.E., Municipal Engineer, 2, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

83. Raj Bans Bahadur, Esq., B.A., Manager, the Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi.

84. Rang Behari Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.

85. Ratan Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Kinari Bazar, Delhi.

86. Rudra, S. K., Esq., M.A., c/o St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

87. Rup Lal, Esq., B.A., Teacher, Mohalla Imli, Gali Kashmirian, Delhi.

88. Rushbrook-Williams, Prof. L. F., M.A., B.Litt., Director of Public Information, Home Department, G. of I., Delhi.

89. Sandhu, Narain Singh, Esq., M.A., S.D.O., 3/4, P. W. D., Delhi.

90. Sen, N. K., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

91. Sen, S. K., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.

92. Seth, R. B., Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.

93. Shahani, M. S., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.

94. Shahani, Sahibsing, Chandasing, Esq., M.A., Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

95. Shanti-Swarupa, Esq., B.A., 2nd Master, Hira Lal Jain High School, Delhi.

96. Sheopory, Autar Nath, Esq., B.A., Churigaran Street, Delhi.

97. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.

98. Sirjang Bahadur, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

99. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Ramjas College, Delhi.

100. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Ramjas College, Delhi.

101. Sukhbasi Lal, Esq., B.A., Peepal Mahadeo, Delhi.
102. Sukmar Das, Esq., B.A., B.L., Assistant-in-Chief, Solicitor's Branch, Legislative Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
103. Tara Chand, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
104. Thadani, N. V., Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
105. Ukkhal, Onkar Nath, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi.
106. Verma, Anand Nath, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
107. Watkins, Lawrence Theodore, Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Education, Delhi.
108. Young, C. B., Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
109. Young, Rev. P. N. F., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

List of persons upon whom Honorary Degrees have been conferred under the Delhi University Act, Section 4 (3) and Statute 14 (1).

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Monday, 26th March, 1923.

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, THE EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.B.O., G.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *First Chancellor of the University of Delhi*.

2. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Litt., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President and Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, *First Pro-Chancellor of the University of Delhi*.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

Monday, 26th March, 1923.

1. DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt.,* M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law of Nagpur, *First Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi*.

[* *Knighted on 1st January 1925.*]

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1924.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

St. Stephen's College.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Division.
8	Kali Charan	II
9	Shiv Shankara Mathur	II
10	Amar Nath Mehra	III
11	Muhammad Zamir Ahmad Hashmi	III
12	Babu Lal Sharma	III

Hindu College.

23	Bhubaneshwar Banerji	I

MATHEMATICS.

St. Stephen's College.

20	Anand Pal	II

Hindu College.

25	Raj Chandra Bose	II

PHILOSOPHY.

St. Stephen's College.

15	Sudhir Kumar Bose	I
16	Dhirendra Mohan Sen	II
17	Mohd. Hashim Khan	III

SANSKRIT.

St. Stephen's College.

22	Kalyan Chandra	III

ECONOMICS.

St. Stephen's College.

1	Mir Ahmad Ali Sabzawari	III
2	Mohan Lal Bhargava	III
3	Keshab Dayal Mathur	III

HISTORY.

St. Stephen's College.

14	Onkar Dayal	III

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
4	Hukam Singh Lather	II
5	Dalip Singh Jain	II
6	Banarsi Das Bilaspuria	II
8	Jagdish Prashad	II
10	Azizul Hasan Khan Rind	III
11	Chaman Lal	II
14	Ram Jiwan Gupta	II
15	Hafiz Muhammad Said	II
18	Ataur Rahman	II
19	Mul Chand	III
21	Nurud Din	II
22	Mushtaq Ahmed	II
23	Sri Krishna Dosajh	III
24	Suresh Chandra Mahrash	III
25	Jagdishwar Dayal	II
26	Saiyed Hyder Hasan Rizawi	II
28	Surat Singh Dabas	III
29	Ratan Lal Gupta	II
30	Pirthi Singh Bajar	II
31	Munzir Ahmad	II
32	B. Andrew M. Dean	II
35	Safdar Ali	III
36	Abdur Rahman	II
39	Saiyad Mubashshir Husain	III
41	Nazir Mirza Beg	III
43	Muhd. Abdul Hamid	III
45	Muhd. Tayyib Usmani	III
46	Jagat Narain Gupta	II
47	Amaljiban Mukerji	I
48	Kishan Chand Mathur	II
49	Bhola Mal Gupta	II
50	Krishna Waman Kathalay	III
51	Bhairon Prasad Nigam	II
52	Rang Bahadur Mathur	II

HINDU COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
59	Janeshwar Das Jain	II
60	Lal Bahadur	II
61	Sohan Lal	II
62	Chuttan Lal Jain	II
64	Uggar Sain Kashyap	II
65	Rameshwar Dass	II
66	Shiam Sunder	II
73	Rameshwar Nath Mital	II
74	Shiva Kumar Agnihotri	III
75	Sita Ram Swami	III
77	Brahama Shanker	II
78	Ram Chandra Singh	III
82	Jagdish Sahai Mathur	II
83	Nand Kishore Verma	II
84	Prem Shanker	III
86	Gopi Lall	III
90	Anath Bandhu Ghosal	II
91	Muhd. Said Mirza	III
93	Ganga Sahai (Vatsalya)	III
98	Lal Chand Suneja	II
99	Johri Lal Bhargava	III
100	Hari Ram	III
103	Krishna Swarup Aggarwal	III
104	Purushottam Lall	II
105	Shiva Shankar Agnihotri	III
106	Nand Kishore Sharma	II
110	Jagan Nath Aggarwal	II
111	Chandgi Ram	I
114	Suraj Bal Sharma	III
115	Har Gopal Mehra	II
116	Shri Niwas Gour	III

RAMJAS COLLEGE

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
121	Ram Dayal	II
122	Mata Din Sharma . .	II
123	Dhan Raj Jemawat . .	II
124	Chander Kishore Parashara	III
125	Charan Singh Goel . .	III
126	Bhagwan Sahai . . .	II
127	Jainti Pershad Gupta .	II
132	Raghubir Sharan Sharma	II
136	Risal Singh	II
137	Kali Ram Ahlawat . .	III
138	Din Dayal Aggarwal .	III
140	Lakshmi Narayen Gupta	II
142	Vijepal Singh . . .	II

EX-STUDENTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
145	Lal Bahadur Mathur . .	III
148	Vidya Sagar	III
149	Radhka Narain Mathur .	III
150	Jagmohan Lal	II
151	Mange Ram	II
154	Hari Ram Chowdhry .	III
155	Puran Chandra Goela .	III
159	Moti Lal Jain	III
160	Chatar Behari Lal . .	III
165	Mani Ram Gupta . .	III
166	Lakshmi Dat Joshi . .	III
170	Pradyumna Nath Raina	III
171	Muhamad Umar Khan .	II

B. A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name.	Subject.	College.
29	Ratan Lal Gupta	*Sanskrit.*	St. Stephen's.
26	Saiyid Hyder Hasan Rizawi	*Arabic.*	St. Stephen's.
111	Chandgi Ram	*Math. A.*	Hindu.
47	Amaljiban Mukharji . . .	*Math. A.*	St. Stephen's.
18	Ataur Rahman	*Philosophy.*	St. Stephen's.
22	Mushtaq Ahmad	*History.*	St. Stephen's.
123	Dhan Raj Gemawat . . .	*Sanskrit.*	Ramjas.
15	Hafiz Muhd. Said . . .	*Philosophy.*	St. Stephen's.
21	Nuruddin	*History.*	St. Stephen's.
5	Dalip Singh Jain	*Economics.*	St. Stephen's.
90	Anath Bandhu Ghosal . .	*English.*	Hindu.
122	Matadin Sharma	*Economics.*	Ramjas.
6	Benarsi Das Bilaspuria . .	*Economics.*	St. Stephen's.
11	Chaman Lal	*Economics.*	St. Stephen's.
25	Jagdishwar Dayal . . .	*Economics.*	St. Stephen's.
127	Jainti Pershad Gupta . .	*Economics.*	Ramjas.
110	Jagan Nath Aggarwal . .	*Math. A.*	Hindu.
73	Rameshwar Nath Mital . .	*History.*	Hindu.
104	Parshotam Lall	*History.*	Hindu.
59	Janeshwar Das Jain . . .	*Economics.*	Hindu.

INTERMEDIATE (ARTS FACULTY) EXAMINATION.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
1	Moti Ram Gupta	II
3	Mahabir Prashad Jain, I	II
4	Shri Krishana Dhanooka	II
6	Din Dayal Gupta	II
9	Randhir Singh	III
10	Ch. Het Ram	II
11	Bahal Singh	I
12	Mahtab Singh Jain	II
13	Krishna Gopal Sharma	I
16	Kali Charan Kishore	II
18	Jagan Nath Sharma	II
21	Narsingh Das	II
22	Ch. Raghu Nath Singh	I
23	Suraj Bhan Jain	II
25	Mitra Sain Jain	II
26	Balwant Rai Sharma	II
27	Suraj Chand	II
28	Amir Singh	I
29	Maya Prakash Gupta	I
30	Md. Muin-ud-Din	II
31	Abdul Majid Khan	I
33	Kanwal Kishore Raizada	II
34	Mahabir Prashad Jain, II	II
36	Tanwir Ahmad	II
37	Bhagwat Sarup Aggarwal	II
39	Joti Nath	II
46	Anisur Rahman Ansari	II
47	Hanuman Prasad	III
48	Kanwar Shanker Mathur	III
51	Uday Chand Baryan	II
54	Sheo Prashad Jain	II
55	Ramji Lal Verma	II
56	S. Wasi Md. Zaidi	II
58	Fasihud Din Ahmad	II
59	Ratan Singh	II
62	Hari Ram	II
64	S. Khalil Husain	II
65	Madan Lal	II

HINDU COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
67	Hardwari Lal Sharma	II
68	Prabhu Dayal	II
69	Sham Sunder Mathur	III
70	Sham Sunder Lal Srivastava	II
71	Krishan Gopal Nigam	II
72	Uma Dutta	II
73	Gordhan Das Gupta	I
74	Nawal Kishore Saini	II
75	Ram Lal Vaish	II
77	Brij Narain	II
79	Shimbhu Dayal Srivastava	II
81	Mukand Behari Bhargava	I
82	Suraj Prakash	I
84	Ganga Datt Sharma	I
85	Maheshwar Dayal Mathur	II
88	Ganeshi Lall Gupta	II
90	Nihal Dutt Sharma	I
93	Mithan Lall Vaishya	II
94	Madan Lal Jain	I
95	Nand Gopal	I
97	Tara Chand	I
99	Bansi Lal Gupta	II
100	Narain Das Sharma	II
104	Parmeshri Dass Bhargava	II
105	Makhan Lal Mukherjee	II
108	Ch. Lal Singh Yadav	II
113	Mehar Chand Jain	II
115	Chandi Pershad	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
116	Bishan Dayal Jain	II
117	Hari Shanker Lal	II
118	Devi Prashad Krishna	II
121	Nizamud Din	III
123	Hanuman Prashad Srivastava	II
126	Rang Behari Lal Mathur	III
127	Ahmad Din	III
129	Ram Kishore Mathur	I
130	Ajit Prasada Jain	II
131	Setal Prashad Jain	II
132	Aunkar Sarupa Bhatnagar	II
134	Permeshri Das Mathur	II
138	Raghubar Dayal Gupta	I
139	Prem Nath	II
141	Parshottam Sarup	II

RAMJAS COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
142	Lajje Ram Gupta	II
144	Karam Singh Kaine	II
146	Kirpa Shanker Varma	II
147	Lajpat Raj Choudhry	II
148	Hardwari Lal	II
150	Tej Singh Gupta	II
151	Diwan Girdhari Lal	III
152	Kanwal Singh	II
153	Sher Singh Verma	II
154	Jawahir Lal Gandhi	II
155	Ram Diyal Upadhya	I
156	Chandgi Ram	II
157	Daya Ram Sahgal	II
158	Ramji Lal	I
159	Dharam Singh Sarma	II
160	Umrao Singh Gupta	II
161	Ganga Sharan	I
162	Rajindra Lal	II
163	Jwala Swarup Mathur	II
164	Onkar Dass	II
169	Kishan Lal Sharma	II
170	Hari Krishma Kaul	II
172	Ram Prasad Gupta	II
173	Bahadur Singh Sarma	II

EX-STUDENTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
175	D. N. H. Rao	III
176	Murli Dhar Jain	II
177	Ch. Muhd. Akbar	III
179	Mudh. Jamil	II

TEACHERS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
185	Amtur Rashid Begum	II
186	(Miss) Maryam Sultan Bakhsh	II

INTERMEDIATE (SCIENCE FACULTY) EXAMINATION.

HINDU COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
188	Sohan Lal	II
190	Prag Raj Khanna	II
191	Man Mohan Nath Soi	II
192	Jwala Singh Mathur	II
194	Jitendra Kumar Datta	I
196	Sri Krishan Das Verma	II
197	Laxmi Chand	III
198	Sourendra Kumar Sen Gupta	II
201	Bhuvneshwar Prasada Verma	II
202	Din Dayal Mathur	II

RAMJAS COLLEGE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
204	Balraj Ghai	II

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

SCIENCE FACULTY (MEDICAL STUDENTS' GROUP).

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
	HINDU COLLEGE.	
206	Kishen Chand Sehgal	II
207	Raj Krishna Gupta	II
208	Chiranji Lall	II
210	Sundar Singh	II
211	Mitar Singh Ahlawat	II
212	Sadhan Parshad Jain	II
213	Chetan Gopal Mathur	II
216	S. S. Gideon	II
219	Vidya Sagar Seth	II
220	Jaswant Singh	I
221	Teja Singh	II
223	Satya Narayan Khanna	I
225	Jeetendara Nath Angrish	II
226	Fazl Said Khan	II
227	Gulbahar Singh	III

HINDU COLLEGE—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
229	Deo Datta Sharma	II
230	Goverdhan Dass	II
231	Ram Dass Khurana	II
232	Hazari Lal	I
233	Kanwar Raghbir Singh	I
234	Raj Narain Mathur	I
240	Onkar Singh	II
241	Parmatma Sarupa Verma	II
242	Dina Nath Kansul	II
244	Brij Bansi	III
245	Faqir Chand Mathur	III
246	Radha Mohan Kapur	II
28	Gangotri Devi	II
	RAMJAS COLLEGE.	
251	Ganga Swarup Mathur	II

MEDALISTS.

THE RAI BAHADUR BRIJMOHANLALL SAHEB MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL.
Kirpa Narain, B.A., St. Stephen's College, 1923.

M. BHOLA NATH GOLD MEDAL.
Dashrath Sharma, B.A., Hindu College, 1923.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held under the subjoined rules in the Senate House at Allahabad commencing on the 5th January 1925. Candidates accepted for the examination, that is, candidates who have received certificates of admission under Rule 13 should present themselves not later than 9-30 A.M.; this last intimation is given in case a communication which the Civil Service Commissioners will send showing the Time Table of the written examination and the time of the candidate's *viva voce* test should fail to reach the candidate.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be considered from whom the Chief Secretary of the appropriate Province has not received, on or before the 1st August 1924 an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an application form or a letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unlesss the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

Regulations for Competitive Examinations to be held in India.

The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

(1) A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service shall be held annually in India in the months of January and February or at such other time as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may at the discretion of the Governor General in Council be limited to 200. If the number of applicants exceeds 200 and a limitation is decided upon it will be effected by Quota Committees in accordance with the following regulations.

(3) Of the candidates to be admitted if limitation is decided upon the number to be drawn from each of the regions specified in the annexed table shall not exceed the number shown against it; such number is hereinafter referred to as "the provincial quota."

Assam	5
The Bengal Presidency	33
Bihar and Orissa	22
The Bombay Presidency	25
Burma	15
The Central Provinces	12
The Madras Presidency and Coorg ...	33
Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi	25
The United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara	30

(4) If limitation is decided upon and in any region of Rule 3 the number of applicants exceeds the provincial quota, the Local Government of the Governor's Province which coincides with or is included in that region shall appoint a Committee to be called the Quota Committee the majority of the members of which shall be non-officials. The Quota Committee shall select the provincial quota for its region from among such of the persons applying for admission to the examination from that region as possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed. The selection or rejection of an applicant by the Quota Committee shall be final. Provided nevertheless that the Local Government may remove from the quota a candidate who is reported by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for appointment in the Indian Civil Service.

(5) In a case where the region for which the Local Government of a Governor's Province is required to set up a Quota Committee includes territory other than the Governor's Province the Local Government shall be responsible for the due representation of that other territory on the Quota Committee.

(6) A person desiring to be admitted to the examination shall apply, before such date as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, in the region of Rule 3 in which his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a university only, for a like period. His application must be made to the Chief Secretary of the Governor's Province which coincides with or is included in that region;

Provided that no candidate shall make more than one application in any year;

Provided further that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Chief Secretary of the province in which they wish to serve or of the province included in the region in which they wish to serve, and that for the purposes of Rule 3, if

limitation of the number of candidates is decided upon, such persons shall be considered by the appropriate Quota Committee and if chosen by that Committee shall constitute a part of the Provincial quota for that region.

(7) Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

(8) A candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must, at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be until his death. a British subject or a subject of such State.

(9) A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the first day of January in the year in which the examination is held.

(10) A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Service.

(11) A candidate shall satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Civil Service.

(12) A candidate must hold a degree of a university incorporated by law in British India or of the Mysore University, or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

(13) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of having been accepted for admission, given by the Quota Committee in a region in which a Quota Committee has been set up and given by the Local Government in any other region.

(14) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the university, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

(15) A candidate will pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application from, and a candidate chosen for admission to the examination will pay a further fee of Rs. 100.

(16) The examination will include the following subjects. Each subject will carry the number of marks shown against it.

Section A.—To be taken by all candidates :—

1.	Essay	150
2.	English	150
3.	Present Day	100
4.	Everyday Science	100
5.	Vernacular language ...	200
6.	*Viva voce*	200

Section B.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 800 marks :—

Languages with Associated Civilizations.

7.	Arabic language	200
8.	Arabic civilization	200
9.	Persian language	200
10.	Persian civilization	200
11.	Sanskrit language	200
12.	Sanskrit civilization	200
13.	Pali language	200
14.	Pali civilization	200
15.	English literature, Period 1 ...	100
16.	English literature, Period 2 ...	100
17.	English literature, Period 3 ...	100
18.	English literature, Period 4 ...	100
19.	Vernacular literature ...	200

History, Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.

20.	Indian history, Period 1 ...	100
21.	Indian history, Period 2 ...	100
22.	Indian history, Period 3 ...	100
23.	European history	200
24.	British history	200
25.	Economics	200
26.	Politics	200
27.	Law	200
28.	Moral philosophy	200
29.	Metaphysics	100
30.	Logic	100
31.	Indian philosophy	100

Mathematics and Science.

32.	Lower mathematics ...	... 200
33.	Higher mathematics	... 200
34.	Astronomy ...	... 100
35.	Statistics ...	... 100
36.	Lower chemistry ...	... 200
37.	Higher chemistry ...	... 200
38.	Lower physics ...	... 200
39.	Higher physics ...	... 200
40.	Lower botany ...	... 200
41.	Higher botany ...	... 200
42.	Lower geology ...	... 200
43.	Higher geology ...	... 200
44.	Lower physiology ...	... 200
45.	Higher physiology ...	... 200
46.	Lower zoology ...	... 200
47.	Higher zoology ...	... 200
48.	Geography ...	... 200
49.	Psychology ...	... 100
50.	Experimental psychology	... 100
51.	Physical anthropology	... 100
52.	Social anthropology	... 100
53.	Engineering ...	... 400
54.	Agriculture ...	... 400

(17) The civilization associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who also offer the language *itself*.

(18) In subject 5, Vernacular language, a candidate may offer any one of the following languages :—Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(19) A candidate for any of the subjects numbered 36 to 47 must have undergone laboratory training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a university degree and must send in a voucher to that effect from the head of the institution, two years' laboratory training being required for a science on the higher grade and one year's training for a science on the lower grade. For candidature for Geography or Experimental Psychology or Engineering or Agriculture (subjects 48, 50, 53, 54) a certificate of one year's training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a university degree is required.

(20) As Vernacular Literature a candidate may offer the literature of any one of the following languages :—Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(21) From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject, such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(22) If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

(23) A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that the Governor General of India in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

(24) Selected candidates will be on probation for two years in the United Kingdom.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, S. W. 1.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations made under sections 97 (1) and (2) of the Government of India Act for the probation in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service recruited by Competitive Examinations held in the United Kingdom or in India.

The following regulations applied to candidates selected in 1924; those for 1925 are under consideration.

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Competitive Examination held in India will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years.

One-year Probationers.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an Examination called the final examination. The compulsory subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows† :—

1.	Indian Penal Code	200
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure ...	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act ...	200
4.	Indian History	400
5.	The Principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned	600
6.	Riding	200

An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother-tongue is one of the two principal vernacular languages of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother-tongue is the principal vernacular language of the province to which he is assigned must substitute British History in place of the vernacular language; in such cases 600 marks will be allotted to British History.

(4) One-year probationers may, in addition, offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects :—

Hindu and Mohammedan Law	400
A Classical Language allowed under Regulation 9 ...	400

No candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination.

Two-year Probationers.

(5) Two-year probationers will, during their period of probation, undergo two examinations, the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year and the Final Examination at the end of the second year.

(6) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows, all the subjects being compulsory† :—

1.	The principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned	400
2.	Phonetics	200
3.	Jurisprudence	200
4.	Law of Evidence and Criminal Law ...	200

† Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to selected Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the competition is declared.

5. Indian History	...	...	200
6. Notes of Cases	...	...	200
7. Economics ...	...	...	200

An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother-tongue is one of the two principal vernacular languages of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother-tongue is the principal vernacular of the province to which he is assigned must substitute British History in place of the vernacular language and Phonetics (subjects 1 and 2); in such cases 600 marks will be allotted to British History.

(7) The compulsory subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are :—

1. The vernacular	...	...	600
2. Indian Penal Code	...	...	200
3. Code of Criminal Procedure		...	200
4. Indian Evidence Act	...	...	200
5. Notes of Cases	...	...	400
6. Indian History	...	...	400
7. Economics ...	...	...	400
8. Riding ...	...	...	200

An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother-tongue is one of the two principal vernaculars of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother-tongue is the principal vernacular language of his province must substitute European History in place of the vernacular language; in such cases 600 marks will be allotted to European History.

(8) In addition a probationer may offer as an optional subject at the Final Examination either a classical language allowed under rule 9 or Hindu and Mohammedan Law. To the optional subject 400 marks are allotted.

One-year and Two-year Probationers.

(9) The principal vernaculars prescribed and the optional classical languages allowed for the various provinces are as follows :—

Province.	*Vernacular.*	*Classical Language.*
Madras	... Tamil or Telugu	... Sanskrit.
Bombay	... Marathi	... Persian or Sanskrit.
Bengal	... Bengali	... Sanskrit.
United Provinces	... Urdu	... Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit.
Punjab	... Urdu	... Persian.
Burma	... Burmese	... Pali.
Bihar and Orissa	... Hindi	... Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit.
Central Provinces	... Hindi	... Sanskrit.
Assam	... Bengali	... Sanskrit.

(10) Candidates who at the Final Examination in riding satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of any duties required of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Local Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the period of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Selected candidates will also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(11) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(12) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the Candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(13) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the prescribed Examinations, namely the Final Examination for one-year men and the Intermediate and Final Examinations for two-year men, is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

(14) If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to

be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent from such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *Except in the case of persons continuing to receive Scholarship allowances of equal or greater amounts from the Government of India an allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of Selected Candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350 a year will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or other Institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council.*

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for one year the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on following dates respectively:—December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 25th and after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for two-years the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on December 24th after selection, the second to the seventh on the six following quarter days and the eighth after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the final instalment, and, in the case of the two-year probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State through the Civil Service Commissioners of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved institution.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

N.B.—The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowances will be re-considered in 1924, with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December, 1925.

(iii) *A 1st Class passage to India will be engaged for Selected Candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their Final Examination.*

(iv) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of:—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(v) *All candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(vi) *The seniority in the I.C.S. will be determined by the results of the examinations taken and the reports on law cases submitted during the course of probation.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.*

(viii) *"Overseas pay" will not be admissible to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competitive Examinations held in London in 1925 and subsequent years.*

Civil Service Commission,

September, 1923.

Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination to be held in India in January 1925.

Syllabus of the Examination in which the Civil Service Commissioners give an indication of the lines on which the subjects will be treated.

1. *Essay.*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *English.*—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words.

3. *Present Day.*—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic and constitutional, mainly though not exclusively concerned with India. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful exposition will be rewarded.

4. *Everyday Science.*—In this subject such knowledge will be expected as a candidate will have who has studied science intelligently at school and has since then kept his eyes open. A liberal choice of questions will be given.

5. *Vernacular Language.*—The test will include translation from the vernacular, set composition in which an English passage is given to be put into the vernacular and free composition in which the candidate writes in the vernacular in his own words on a prescribed subject.

6. *Viva Voce.*—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook.

LANGUAGES WITH ASSOCIATED CIVILIZATIONS.—Subjects 7-14. In the questions on the civilization, history and literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. The questions on the literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance.

7. *Arabic Language.*—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

8. *Arabic Civilization.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A.D. to the middle of the 13th century A.D.

9. *Persian Language.*—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

10. *Persian Civilization.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be laid on the period 1000 A.D. to 1500 A.D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of Persia before 1000 A.D. and from 1500 A.D. to the present time.

11. *Sanskrit Language.*—Translation, set composition, free composition, questions on Vedic grammar relating to grammatical forms occurring in the passages set for translation or to general grammatical questions suggested by them. Both Vedic and Classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone. A knowledge of the Prakit used in plays will be expected.

12. *Sanskrit Civilization*—Will include the history of the civilization in India from 600 B.C. to 100 A.D.

13. *Pali Language*—Translation, free composition, set composition.

14. *Pali Civilization*—Will include the history of Buddhistic civilization in India from 600 B.C. to 100 A.D.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Subjects 15-18. Candidates for any period should be prepared to show some first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the authors named below for the period and of their place in the history of their country. Questions may also be asked about other writers. Questions will not be set on the history of the language.

PERIOD 1.—1580-1680. Spencer, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Hobbes.

PERIOD 2. 1680-1744. Dryden, Bunyan, Swift, Adidison, Defoe, Pope.

PERIOD 3.—1744-1832. Fielding, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Lamb.

PERIOD 4.—1882-1914. Macaulay, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thomas Hardy, H. G. Wells.

19. *Vernacular Literature*.—The questions will be directed in the main to test a first-hand knowledge of the best known works in the vernacular, but questions on works of lesser importance will not be excluded. Candidates should have such knowledge of history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to the activities of the people.

HISTORY.—Subjects 20-24. Candidates should know something of the principles and the facts of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch-maps.

20. *Indian History*.—Period 1. Hindu India from the first Aryan immigration to the end of the 12th century; history and culture together with the history of Buddhism outside of India.

21. *Indian History*.—Period 2. Muhammadan India, from the beginning of the 11th century to 1748 (death of the Mogul Muhammad Shah); together with the contemporaneous history of the Moslem powers outside of India—the Saracens, the Turks, etc.

22. *Indian History*.—Period 3. India during the British period, from 1600 to the present day together with the contemporaneous history of the British Empire. [Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached.]

23. *European History.*—The limits of time are 1600 and 1914. Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached. The history of countries closely associated with Europe will be included so far as it influences British history, especially in relation to India.

24. *British History.*—The limits of time are 1400 and 1914. British history will be taken as a whole; politics, economics, and constitution will be considered as mutually affecting each other and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements in Britain which had their beginnings elsewhere, *e.g.*, the Renaissance, the Reformation and the reactions in this country of the French Revolution. From 1750 onwards the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will assume more importance.

25. *Economics.*—General Economics, including industrial history with special reference to India. The subject will be treated as a whole, and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the help of the theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

26. *Politics.*—This subject will include political theory and political organisation.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State in connection with kindred studies such as Jurisprudence, Public International Law and Economics. Questions involving illustrations from Indian history may be set.

Political organisation will include Constitutional Forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed, and in this section also illustrations form Indian history may be expected.

27. *Law.*—Constitutional law, jurisprudence, equity, contracts, torts, easements, law of property with special reference to Transfer of Property Act. Hindu and Muhammadan law as administered in British India, Indian Evidence Act, Civil Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code. For the examination of the year 1926 and later years this subject will comprise only Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Contracts, Torts, Indian Evidence Act and Indian Penal Code.

30. *Logic.*—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with formal logic and scientific method. Questions may be set on mathematical logic, *i.e.*, on the logic of mathematics, symbolic logic, and the logic of probability; and also on the history of logic. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed.

MATHEMATICS.—Subjects 32-33. The examination will be designed to test understanding of the subject and ability to apply it rather than ability to reproduce proofs of propositions. No great skill in manipulation will be expected.

Questions involving the use of mathematical instruments may be set at both stages.

32. *Lower Mathematics.*—Logarithms, numerical equations; graphs, approximation; infinite series; complex numbers; solution of traingles.

Rules and Regulations for the Examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India in 1925.

Geometry in two and three dimensions according to the method of Euclid. Analytical geometry in two dimensions (method of Descartes). The construction of plans, elevations and sections of solid bodies (method of Monge). The method of vectors, including scalar and vector products with applications to the other parts of Lower Mathematics.

Differential co-efficients; maxima and minima; integrals; the application of the infinitesimal calculus to curves.

Projectiles; harmonic motion; momentum; energy; power. Equilibrium of rigid bodies in two dimensions; link polygons; virtual work. Simple machines, *e.g.*, tackle, cranes, engine governors, brakes. Fluid pressure; expansion of a perfect gas; airpump.

33. *Higher Mathematics.*—Lower Mathematics together with :—

Uniform convergence; infinite products; exponential and trigonometric functions of a complex variable.

The elements of the geometry of surfaces.

Taylor's series; partial differentiation; areas and volumes by integration; moments of inertia; the treatment of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics.

Centrodes; simple cases of linked mechanisms. Equilibrium of forces in three dimensions; loading of beams; elementary treatment of potential. The motion of rigid bodies in two dimensions, Stability of floatation.

34. *Astronomy.*—Celestial co-ordinates. Astronomical instruments descriptively treated; method of using them and of determining their principal errors. Orbit of the earth. The Ecliptic.

Time. Latitude and Longitude. Motion of the moon, simpler calculations, eclipses. Parallax. Refraction. Aberration. Precession and nutation.

Stellar maps and catalogues; the nautical almanac; the principal constellations. Descriptive discussion of planets, comets, double stars, nebulas. The simpler processes of computation; reduction of observations and of measurements made on photographic plates.

35. *Statistics.*—(1) Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus—frequency distributions, averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, elementary treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparison of ratios, consistency of data; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education, etc., the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics; miscellaneous methods used to handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages; the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable choice of questions will be given, especially as to paragraph 2, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

NATURAL SCIENCES.—Subjects 36-47. The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

40, 41. *Lower and Higher Botany.*—Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.

42, 43. *Lower and Higher Geology.*—Mineralogy will be included in each division.

48. *Geography.*—Not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

51. *Physical Anthropology.*—The subject includes prehistoric archæology and technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

52. *Social Anthropology.*—Candidates will not be expected to have an extensive experience of laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

53. *Engineering.*—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subject will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subject. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

54. *Agriculture.*—The subject will be treated in relation to Indian conditions. Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

NOTES.

NOTE 1.—From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

NOTE 2.—In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, deductions which may be of considerable amount will be made from the marks of candidates whose handwriting is not easily legible.

NOTE 3.—In valuing the work of the candidates the Civil Service Commissioners will give credit for good English in *all* the *54* subjects of the examination, and not only in subjects 1 and 2 which are specially devoted to the language. Among the qualities of good English may be mentioned orderly, effective and exact expression, combined with due economy of words.

NOTE 4.—Pamphlets containing the question papers used at the examinations held in Allahabad have been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.-2, and may be purchased either from that Office or in India that of the examination of 1922 from Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., 6, Old Court House Street, Calcutta; 167, Mount Road, Madras, or 336, Hornby Road, Bombay; and that of the examination of 1923 from the following addresses :—Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla; Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras and Bangalore. Price 5 Rupees. A pamphlet of the examination of 1924 is being published.

NOTE 5.—Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the province in which the applicant resides.

Allahabad I.C.S.

*Write your Surname here*____________________

APPLICATION FORM.

For the use of men seeking admission to the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Civil Service to be held in the Senate House at Allahabad and commencing on 5th January 1925.

Copies of this form may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary of the Province.

A copy of the Regulations for the Examination is sent herewith. Candidates should consult it to see if they are eligible before filling up this form.

This form is to be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary of the appropriate Province (see Rule 6) in time to reach him on or before 1st August 1924. No application form received after that date will be accepted.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Chief Secretary of the Province.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

1. Name in full, surname first ...	
2. Postal address in full. Any change of address up to 15th September should be at once communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned, and to the Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, Simla. Account cannot be taken of any change notice of which reaches Simla later than the date named.	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.	

4. Exact date of birth and age last birthday. (*See* page 4.)	
5. Place of birth and Province or State in which it is situated.	
6. Your nationality at birth. Do not state your caste or religion but your legal nationality, *e.g.*, British subject, subject of Travancore State. (*See* page 4.)	
7. Your father's name, place of birth and nationality at birth.	
8. Did your father change his nationality at all? If so, give particulars.	
9. Is a declaration under Section 96-A necessary to your eligibility? If so, have you taken steps to have it made? (*See* page 4.)	
10. Your father's postal address and profession (if dead, give last address).	
11. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.	
12. Name, in order, the schools you have attended since the age of 12, giving addresses and dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, and any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc.	
13. Name your University and College. Give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours, prizes or scholarships you have obtained.	
14. Give the name of the Vice-Chancellor or Principal or Professor from whom you enclose a certificate of character. (*See* page 4.)	
15. Have you had any special preparation for examinations for these situations? If so, state (1) where and by whom it was given, (2) the dates of the beginning and of each period, (3) whether it was whole-time or part-time work, and if part-time what part of your time	

of study it occupied, (4) whether it took place by day or in the evening.	
16. If your time since leaving school is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here with dates. If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.	
17. Give the names, professions, and present addresses (in full) of the two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your university or college, from whom you attach testimonials. (*See* page 4.)	
18. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.	
19. Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners? If so, state when, and for what appointment.	
20. Signature and date	

Appendices.

1. Form of Application for Admission to the University of Delhi.
2. Form of Students' Register of Enrolment.
3. Form of Register of Registered Graduates.
4. Form of "*Ad Eundem*" Degree.
5. Form of Honorary Degree.
6. Forms of Application for Admission to the Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., M.A. and LL.B. (Previous and Final) Examinations.
7. Form of 'Provisional Certificate.'
8. Form for Admission to a Degree in Absentia.
9. Form of Application for Admission to an "*Ad Eundem*" Degree.
10. Form of Application for Admission to Law Classes.
11. Form of Application for Admission to the Competitive Examination for the I.C.S.

A

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

1. Name of Candidate :
2. Father's name / Legal guardian's name (if the father is dead)
3. Place of residence
4. Candidate's age, caste and religion
5. Educational Institutions previously attended :

Name of Institution.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.

6. Recognised examinations at which the candidate has appeared :—

Name of Examination.	University or Board.	Year.	Division or Class obtained.

7. Course of study (with subjects) to which admission is sought :—
8. College or Hall in which the candidate would prefer to reside;

   or

   College or Hall to which the candidate would prefer to be attached
9. Name, occupation, address and relationship to the candidate of the person with whom the candidate desires to reside (to be filled in if the candidates desires to be admitted as a non-resident student).
10. Date of application
11. Signature of candidate (in full)

1	2		10	11	12	13	14
Enrolment No.	Date of Enrolment.	…rsity …nation.	Roll No.	Result.	Scholarships, Prizes, Medals, etc.	Date of Leaving.	REMARKS.

A

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

1. Name of Candidate:
2. Father's name / Legal guardian's name (if the father is dead)
3. Place of residence
4. Candidate's age, caste and religion
5. Educational Institutions previously attended:

Name of Institution.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.

6. Recognised examinations at which the candidate has appeared:—

Name of Examination.	University or Board.	Year.	Division or Class obtained.

7. Course of study (with subjects) to which admission is sought:—
8. College or Hall in which the candidate would prefer to reside;

or

College or Hall to which the candidate would prefer to be attached

9. Name, occupation, address and relationship to the candidate of the person with whom the candidate desires to reside (to be filled in if the candidates desires to be admitted as a non-resident student).
10. Date of application
11. Signature of candidate (in full)

B

FORM OF STUDENTS' REGISTE

1	2	3	4	5	6
Enrolment No.	Date of Enrolment.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Father's Name.	Address.

OF ENROLMENT.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
College to which admitted.	Date of admission or re-admission.	University Examination.	Roll No.	Result.	Scholarships, Prizes, Medals, etc.	Date of Leaving.	REMARKS.

C

FORM OF REGISTER OF REGISTERED GRADUATES.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

Registered No. ____________ Date of Registration ____________

Name ____________ Father's Name ____________

Religion ____________ Caste ____________

Degree or Degrees taken with dates ____________

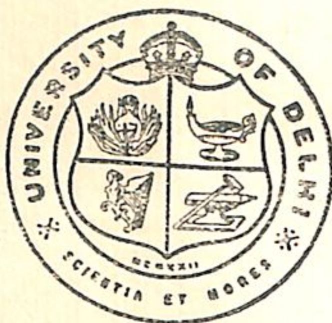
College or Colleges from which Degree or Degrees were taken ____________

Year.	Initial Fee.	Annual Fee.	Compounded Fee.	Arrears.	Occupation or Appointment.	Address.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			

D

FORM OF " *AD EUNDEM* " DEGREE.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.



WHEREAS it is provided by Clause 15 of the First Statutes of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (VIII of 1922) that, for a period of five years from the commencement of the said Act, all Graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi may apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University;

AND WHEREAS the said Act came into force on the first day of May, 1922;

AND WHEREAS a Statute, herein before referred to, was duly passed prescribing a fee for the registration of such Graduates;

AND WHEREAS.................................has applied to the University to be granted the *ad eundem* degree of...........by reason of his possessing the like degree of...........of the University of.......................;

AND WHEREAS the said.......................is proved to be a graduate of three or more year's standing of the afore-mentioned University,

NOW BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY conferred on me by the said University Act and pursuant to the said Statute, I hereby confer upon the said............................the *ad eundem* degree of.................and admit the said.......................... to all the privileges appurtenant to the holder of such degree, subject to all the provisions of the Law, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules now in force or that may hereafter be made.

Signed and Sealed this...........day of..................19 .

Registrar,
University of Delhi.

Vice-Chancellor,
University of Delhi.

E

FORM OF HONORARY DEGREE.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Degree of................

in this University was conferred *Honoris Causa* on....................

....

at the Convocation held on the..

........................19 .

Registrar,
University of Delhi.

Chancellor,
University of Delhi.

University of Delhi, dated 19 .

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.________________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to the Intermediate Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

S

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate (Faculty of____________) Examination of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 25 with the required particulars is submitted herewith.

I am,

SIR,

Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*______________________________

______________________________*College, Delhi.*

*Date*______________________*192* .

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate that he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University, that he is of good moral character, that he has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the subjects taken by him for the Examination.

____

Principal,

______________________________*College, Delhi.*

*Date*______________________*192* .

N.B.—This form of application should be used by COLLEGE STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

---

1. Name of Applicant ____________________
2. Enrolment No. ____________________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192) ____________ years ________ months ________ days. Date of birth ________
4. Religion ____________________
5. Caste ____________________
6. Original Residence ____________________
7. Father's Name ____________________
8. Father's Occupation ____________________
9. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ________
   University ____________ Roll No. ________
10. Whether he appeared at the Intermediate Examination in any previous year ____________________
11. Subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined :—
    No. 1. English.
    ,, 2. ____________________
    ,, 3. ____________________
    ,, 4. ____________________
    Vernacular for Translation ____________
    Additional Vernacular ____________

Date ____________ *192* . *Signature.*

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO. ____________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as an ex-Student in the Intermediate Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

E

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Intermediate Examination (Faculty of ____________) of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 30 and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

(*Name in full*) ____________

Address ____________

____

Date ____________ *192* .

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

That the applicant is of good moral character.

Date ____________ *192* .

Name ____________

Designation ____________

____

Countersignature.

Date ____________ *192* .

____

Principal,

____________ * *College, Delhi.*

* College means the College last attended by the applicant.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by EX-STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the ____________ 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

---

1. Name of Applicant ________________
2. Enrolment No. ________________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192) ______ years ________ months ________ days. Date of birth ________________
4. Religion ________________
5. Caste ________________
6. Original Residence ________________
7. Name of the College last attended ________________
8. Father's Name ________________
9. Father's Occupation ________________
10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ________________ University ________________ Roll No. ________________
11. Whether he appeared at the Intermediate Examination of any previous year ________________
12. Subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined :—

No. 1. English.
,, 2. ________________
,, 3. ________________
,, 4. ________________
Vernacular for Translation ________________
Additional Vernacular ________________

Signature.

Dated ________ *192* .

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.______________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as a Teacher in the Intermediate Examination, 192 .

T

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Intermediate Examination (Faculty of______________) of the University of Delhi. The fee of Rs. 30 and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

The original certificate of the Matriculation Examination is also enclosed as evidence of my having passed not less than two years previously the examination qualifying for admission to the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in which I wish to appear.

I am,

SIR,

Yours obediently,

*Date*______________*192* . (*Name in full*)______________

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

(*a*) That the applicant is a member of the whole-time teaching staff of an educational institution situated within a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall (present Office of the University, 24, Alipore Road, opposite to the Secretariat) of the University and has been regularly employed for six months previous to making his application.

Or, *in case he has not served as such throughout the six months previous to his application*, he has so served for the two years previous to that period.

(*b*) That he is of good moral character.

*Date*______________*192* . *Head of the Institution in which the applicant is serving.*

Countersignature.*

*Date*______________*192* . *Superintendent of Education, Delhi Province.*

* In the case of COLLEGE TEACHERS, the countersignature of the Superintendent of Education is not required.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by TEACHERS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

---

1. Name of Applicant ____________________
2. Enrolment No. ____________________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (i.e., , 192) ________ years ________ months ________ days. Date of birth ____________________
4. Religion ____________________
5. Caste ____________________
6. Original Residence ____________________
7. Period of service with dates, also name of School or College ____________________
8. Father's Name ____________________
9. Father's Occupation ____________________
10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ____________________ University ____________________ Roll No. ____________________
11. Whether he appeared at the Intermediate Examination in any previous year ____________________
12. Subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined :—

    No. 1. English.

    ,, 2. ____________________

    ,, 3. ____________________

    ,, 4. ____________________

    Vernacular for Translation ____________________

    Additional Vernacular ____________________

Date ____________ *192*   *Signature.*

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO. ____________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to the Bachelor of Arts or Science Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

S

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 35 with the required particulars is submitted herewith.

I am,

SIR,

Yours obediently,

(Name in full) ____________

____________ *College, Delhi.*

Date ____ *192* .

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate that he has passed the Intermediate Examination (Faculty of) of the University, that he is of good moral character, that he has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the subjects taken by him for the Examination.

____

Principal,

Date ____________ *192* . ____________ *College, Delhi.*

N.B.—This form of application should be used by COLLEGE STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant ______
2. Enrolment No. ______
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192) ______ years ______ months ______ days. Date of birth ______
4. Religion ______
5. Caste ______
6. Original Residence ______
7. Father's Name ______
8. Father's Occupation ______
9. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University ______ Roll No. ______
10. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the Name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University ______ Roll No. ______
11. Whether he appeared at the $\frac{\text{B.A.}}{\text{B.Sc.}}$ Examination in any previous year ______
12. Subjects in which the candidates desires to be examined :—

Pass. *Honours.*

No. 1. English.

,, 2. ______

,, 3. ______

Date ______ *192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL No.________
[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as a Teacher in the Bachelor of Arts or Science Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

T

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Bachelor of____ Examination of the University of Delhi. The fee of Rs. 40 (or Rs. 60 in case of Honours) and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

The original certificate of the Intermediate Examination is also enclosed as evidence of my having passed not less than two years previously the examination qualifying for admission to the Course of Study prescribed for the Bachelor of Arts Examination in which I wish to appear.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*________________

*Date*________________*192* .

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

(*a*) That the applicant is a member of the whole-time teaching staff of an educational institution situated within a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall (present Office of the University, Curzon House) of the University and has been regularly employed for six months previous to making his application.

Or, *in case he has not served as such throughout the six months previous to his application,* he has so served for the two years previous to that period.

(*b*) That he is of good moral character.

*Date*________________*192* .

Head of the Institution in which the applicant is serving.

Countersignature.*

*Date*________________*192* .

Superintendent of Education, Delhi Province.

* In the case of COLLEGE TEACHERS, the countersignature of the Superintendent of Education is not required.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by TEACHERS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant________________________________

2. Enrolment No. ________________________________

3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192) ________ year____________ months____________ days. Date of birth____________

4. Religion________________________________

5. Caste________________________________

6. Original Residence________________________________

7. Period of service with dates, also name of School or College

____

____

8. Father's Name________________________________

9. Father's Occupation________________________________

10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date____________ University____________________ Roll No.____________

11. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date____________ University____________________ Roll No.____________

12. Whether he appeared at the $\frac{\text{B.A.}}{\text{B.Sc.}}$ Examination in any previous ________________________________

13. Subject in which the candidate desires to be examined :—

	Pass.	*Honours.*
No. 1.	English.	____________
,, 2.	____________	____________
,, 3.	____________	____________

Date ________________ *192* . *Signature.*

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.______________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as an ex-Student in the Bachelor of Arts or Science Examination, 192 .

E

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Bachelor of____ Examination of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 40 (or Rs. 60 in case of Honours) and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*____________________

*Address*____________________

*Date*__________ *192* . ______________

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

That the applicant is of good moral character.

*Date*__________ *192* . *Name*______________

*Designation*______________

____

Countersignature.

____

*Date*__________ *192* . *Principal,*

__________**College, Delhi.*

* College means the College last attended by the applicant.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by EX-STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

---

1. Name of Applicant ____________________
2. Enrolment No. ____________________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, 192) __________ years __________ months __________ days. Date of birth __________
4. Religion ____________________
5. Caste ____________________
6. Original Residence ____________________
7. Name of the College last attended ____________________
8. Father's Name ____________________
9. Father's Occupation ____________________
10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date __________ University __________ Roll No. __________
11. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the Name of the University (with Roll No.) Date __________ University __________ Roll No. __________
12. Whether he appeared at the $\frac{\text{B.A.}}{\text{B.Sc.}}$ Examination in any previous year ____________________
13. Subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined :—

	Pass.	*Honours.*
No. 1.	English.	__________
,, 2.	__________	__________
,, 3.	__________	__________

Dated __________ *192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL No. ____________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to the Master of Arts Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

S

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 60 with the required particulars is submitted herewith.

I am,

SIR,

Yours obediently,

(Name in full) ____________________

____________________ *College, Delhi.*

Date ____________________ *192* .

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the ____________ University, that he is of good moral character, that he has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the subjects taken by him for the Examination.

____

Principal,

____________________ *College, Delhi.*

Date ____________________ *192* .

N.B.—This form of application should be used by COLLEGE STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant__________
2. Enrolment No. __________
3. Age on the day of commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192)______years______ months______days. Date of birth______
4. Religion __________
5. Caste __________
6. Original Residence__________
7. Father's Name__________
8. Father's Occupation __________
9. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
10. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
11. Date of passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University______Roll No.______
12. Whether he appeared at the M.A. Examination in any previous year __________
13. Subject in which the candidate desires to be examined with details of papers :—

    Subject__________

    Details about the papers taken :—

    Paper I __________
    II. __________
    III. __________
    IV. __________
    V. __________
    VI. __________

    Vernacular for Translation______

Date __________*192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.____________
[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as an ex-Student in the Master of Arts Examination, 192 .

E

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Master of Arts Examination of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*____________

*Address*____________

____

*Date*________*192* .

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

That the applicant is of good moral character.

*Name*____________

*Date*________*192* . *Designation*____________

____

Countersignature.

____
Principal,

*Date*________*192* . ________**College, Delhi.*

* College means the College last attended by the applicant.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by EX-STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the____________192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant__________
2. Enrolment No.__________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*,__________)______years______ months______days. Date of birth______
4. Religion__________
5. Caste__________
6. Original Residence__________
7. Name of the College last attended__________
8. Father's Name__________
9. Father's Occupation__________
10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
11. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the Name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
12. Date of passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
13. Whether he appeared at the M.A. Examination in any previous year__________
14. Subject in which the candidate desires to be examined :—

    Subject__________

    Details about the papers taken :—

    Paper I. __________

    ,, II. __________

    ,, III. __________

    ,, IV. __________

    ,, V. __________

    ,, VI. __________

    Vernacular for Translation______

*Date*__________*192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO. ______________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as a Teacher in the Master of Arts Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Master of Arts Examination of the University of Delhi. The fee of Rs. 65 and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

The original certificate of the B.A. Examination is also enclosed as evidence of my having passed not less than two years previously the examination qualifying for admission to the Course of Study prescribed for the Master of Arts Examination in which I wish to appear.

I am,

SIR,

Yours obediently,

(Name in full) ______________

Date ______________ *192* . *Address* ______________

____

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

(*a*) That the applicant is a member of the whole-time teaching staff of an educational institution situated within a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall (present Office of the University, Curzon House) of the University and has been regularly employed for six months previous to making his application.

Or, *in case he has not served as such throughout the six months previous to his application,* he has so served for the two years previous to that period.

(*b*) That he is of good moral character.

Date ______________ *192* . *Head of the Institution in which the applicant is serving.*

Countersignature.*

Date ______________ *192* . *Superintendent of Education, Delhi Province.*

---

* In the case of COLLEGE TEACHERS, the countersignature of the Superintendent of Education is not required.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by TEACHERS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the ______________ 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant ____________________
2. Enrolment No. ____________________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, __________) ______ years __________ months ________ days. Date of birth ____________________
4. Religion ____________________
5. Caste ____________________
6. Original Residence ____________________
7. Period of service with dates, also name of School or College ____________________
8. Father's Name ____________________
9. Father's Occupation ____________________
10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of of the University (with Roll No.) Date __________ University __________ Roll No. __________
11. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of of the University (with Roll No.) Date __________ University __________ Roll No. __________
12. Date of passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination and the of the University (with Roll No.) Date __________ University __________ Roll No. __________
13. Whether he appeared at the M.A. Examination in any previous year ____________________
14. Subject in which the candidate desires to be examined :—
    Subject ____________________

    Details about the papers taken :—

    Paper I. ____________________
    ,, II. ____________________
    ,, III. ____________________
    ,, IV. ____________________
    ,, V. ____________________
    ,, VI. ____________________
    Vernacular for Translation ____________________

Date __________ 192 . *Signature.*

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.______________
[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of application for admission to the Previous Examination in Law, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

S

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination____________in Law of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 60 with the required particulars is submitted herewith.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*________________

*Delhi.*________________

*Date*______________*192* .

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate that he has passed the Bachelor of_______Examination of the______University, that he is of good moral character, that he has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the subjects taken by him for the Examination.

____
Secretary, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.

*Date*______________*192* .

N.B.—This form of Application should be used by *STUDENTS* only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant__________
2. Enrolment No.__________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192)__________years ______months______days. Date of birth______
4. Religion__________
5. Caste__________
6. Original Residence__________
7. Father's Name__________
8. Father's Occupation__________
9. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
10. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______
11. Date of passing the Bachelor of______Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date______ University______Roll No.______

NOTE.—In case of M.A., state particulars about that Examination also.

12. Whether he appeared at the Previous Examination in Law in any previous year__________

____

*Date*__________*192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.____________

[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of application for admission to the LL. B. Examination, 192 .

To

THE REGISTRAR,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

S

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 60 with the required particulars is submitted herewith.

I am,

SIR,

Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*____________

____________, *Delhi.*

*Date*____________*192* .

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's Certificate that he has passed the Previous Examination in Law of the__________University, that he is of good moral character, that he has attended the prescribed course of lectures delivered in the subjects taken by him for the Examination.

*Date*____________*192* .

____

Secretary, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.

N.B.—This form of Application should be used by *LAW CLASS STUDENTS* only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the 192

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant ______

2. Enrolment No. ______

3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192) ______ years ______ months ______ days. Date of birth ______

4. Religion ______

5. Caste ______

6. Original Residence ______

7. Father's Name ______

8. Father's Occupation ______

9. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University ______ Roll No. ______

10. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University ______ Roll No. ______

11. Date of passing the Bachelor of ______ Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University ______ Roll No. ______

NOTE.—In case of M.A., give particulars about that Examination also.

12. Date of passing the Previous Examination in Law and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date ______ University ______ Roll No. ______

13. Whether he appeared at the LL.B. Examination in any previous year ______

______

Date ______ *192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.________________
[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of application for admission to appear as an ex-Student in the Previous Examination in Law, 192 .

E

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing Previous Examination in Law of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 65 and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

*(Name in full)*________________

*Address*________________

*Date*________________*192* .

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

That the applicant is of good moral character.

*Name*________________

*Date*________*192* .

*Designation*________________

Countersignature.

*Date*________________*192* .

____

Secretary, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by EX-STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the________________

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

---

1. Name of Applicant ____________________

2. Enrolment No. ____________________

3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*, , 192) ____________ years ________ months ________ days. Date of birth ____________

4. Religion ____________________

5. Caste ____________________

6. Original Residence ____________________

7. Name of the College last attended ____________________

8. Father's Name ____________________

9. Father's Occupation ____________________

10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.). Date ____________
University ____________ Roll No. ____________

11. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.). Date ____________
University ____________ Roll No. ____________

12. Date of passing the Bachelor of ______ Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.). Date ____________
University ____________ Roll No. ____________

NOTE.—In case of M.A., give particulars about that Examination also.

13. Whether he appeared at the Previous Examination in Law in any previous year ____________________

Date ____________ *192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSIY OF DELHI.

ROLL NO.__________
[To be filled in the Registrar's Office.]

Form of Application for admission to appear as an ex-Student in the LL. B. Examination, 192 .

E

To

THE REGISTRAR,
University of Delhi,
DELHI.

SIR,

I request permission to appear at the ensuing LL.B. Examination of the University of Delhi.

The fee of Rs. 65 and the required particulars are submitted herewith.

I am,
SIR,
Yours obediently,

(Name in full). __________

Address __________

*Date*__________*192* . __________

CERTIFICATE.

Certified—

That the applicant is of good moral character.

*Date*__________*192* . *Name*__________

*Designation*__________

Countersignature.

*Date*__________*192* .

____

Secretary, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.

N.B.—This form of application should be used by EX-STUDENTS only and must reach the Registrar's Office on or before the __________

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name of Applicant____________________
2. Enrolment No.____________________
3. Age on the day of the commencement of the Examination (*i.e.*,__________) ______ years__________ months__________days. Date of birth__________
4. Religion____________________
5. Caste____________________
6. Original Residence____________________
7. Name of the College last attended____________________
8. Father's Name____________________
9. Father's Occupation____________________
10. Date of passing the Matriculation Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date__________ University__________ Roll No.__________
11. Date of passing the Intermediate Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date__________ University__________ Roll No.__________
12. Date of passing the Bachelor of______Examination and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date__________ University__________ Roll No.__________
13. Date of passing the Previous Examination in Law and the name of the University (with Roll No.) Date__________ University__________Roll No.__________
14. Whether he appeared at the LL.B. Examination in any previous year____________________

*Date*________________*192* .

Signature.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.*

CERTIFIED that ______________________________

son of ______________________________

who appeared at the ______________ Examination of the University of Delhi held in ______________ has been declared successful.

He obtained ______________ marks.

Dated ______________ *192* .

____

Registrar.

* NOTE.—This certificate is provisional and must be delivered up in exchange for a formal certificate issued by the University.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Form of application for admission to a Degree in absence.

1. Name of Applicant ____________________
2. Enrolment No. ____________________
3. Name of Examination passed ____________________
4. Year of Passing ____________________
5. Roll Number ____________________
6. Date of submission of fee ____________________

Dated ____________ *Signature of the applicant.*

Countersigned.

____________ *Principal,*

____________ *College, Delhi.*

(To be filled in the Registrar's Office.)

Fee Rs. ________ received—*vide* Voucher No. ________ of ________ 192 .

Accountant.

Registrar's order on the application.

Registrar.

Form of Application for admission to an ad eundem *degree.*

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI,

DELHI.

SIR,

1. I request to be admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of ______________ of the University of Delhi.

2. The fee of Rs. __________ is forwarded herewith.

Or

I attach to this application a receipt for the fee of Rs. ______ which I have deposited in the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of the University.

3. My diploma/certificate on which I base my claim to be admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of the University is forwarded herewith for perusal. It may be returned to me when done with.

4. I hereby declare that I have duly obtained the degree of ______________ in the University of ______________ on ______________

and the diploma filed by me was given to me

* but that I am unable to produce my diploma, and submit the following evidence in proof of my having obtained the degree mentioned above. (The evidence must follow.)

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Designation.)

* To be used in case the diploma is not produced.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Faculty of Law.

Application for Admission (to be filled in by Applicant).

N.B.—Every particular should be filled in accurately.

Name________________________________

Date of Birth____________________________

Religion_______________Caste_______________

Father's Name____________________________

Guardian's Name__________________________

Father's / Guardian's Address__________________________

Applicant's own Address________________________

College last attended________________________

Date of leaving College________________________

University Registered No._______________________

Examinations passed.	Name of University.	Division in which placed.	Marks.	Roll No.	Year of Examination.

Games preferred__________________________

To

THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAW,

University of Delhi,

DELHI.

SIR,

I herewith beg to apply for admission to the Previous Law Class / II Year Law Class. I have obtained my guardian's permission to do so and vouch for the correctness of the above information.

*Date*____________ *Signature of Applicant.*____________

ORDER OF PERMISSION,

Admit ____________________ in ____________ Year Class on payment of the usual fees.

Dean.

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